The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3713. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE HIBERNIAN OFF CAPE RACE.

The Rebel Loan Down to 35 Per Cent. Discount.

Explanatory Letter from the Agent of the Loan.

The British Ministerial Organ on the Canadian Defences.

The New Notes to Russia on the Polish Question.

Proposed Reorganization of the Germanic Confederation.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, Aug. 15.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool 6th, via Greencastle 7th inst., arrived off Cape Race last evening, and was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

The steamship *Jura*, from New-York, had arrived at Londonderry.

The steamship *Edinburgh*, from New-York, arrived at *Liverpool on the 5th*.

The steamer *Borussia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the evening of the 6th.

Capt. LUCE, of the ship *Sunrise*, had published the particulars of the capture of his vessel by the *Florida*. The latter was flying the American flag when she overhauled the *Sunrise*; but, after some inquiry, ran up the Confederate colors and sent a prize crew on board. Capt. LUCE ultimately signed a ransom bond of $60,000, in the presence of an armed force.

The Confederate loan, on the 5th, opened at a further violent decline, the first transaction being 35 to 30 discount. It afterwards rallied, closing at 26 to 24 discount.

The *Times* city article, in its remarks on the subject, says:

"Those who now suffer are not to be reproached for a want of sagacity, however much they may have exhibited a want of caution. The example furnished is simply a confirmation of the fearful uncertainty that must beset all investments that depend on military successes and reverses. If the battle at Gettysburgh had been won by the Confederates, the loan which a few days previously was largely buying at one premium, would probably have experienced a rise nearly as great as the fall now witnessed since. There was every symptom that the result would have led to the establishment of Confederate power in Washington, and a prompt adhesion from New-York and Pennsylvania."

The *Times* contains a letter from Mr. MCRAE, the agent for the loan, who says the purchases of cotton by the Confederate Government will probably amount to 500,000 bales. He states that the cotton is principally in Georgia and Alabama, and some also in Eastern Mississippi, Northwestern Louisiana and Texas, and is stored on the plantations of planters, from whom it was purchased, in sheds or warehouses, 300 feet from other buildings. Mr. MCRAE says the capture of all the Confederate seaports would not endanger the loss of a single pound of cotton, as there are no stocks of cotton at any of them, nor are there any considerable stocks of cotton at any one place in the interior, care having been taken by the Confederates as well as by the State Governments that no cotton should be stored at any port within five miles of railroad stations or navigable streams. That portion of the crop which had been brought to various interior depots has long since been taken back to the plantations. Cotton will be delivered to any holder of bonds, if demanded, as provided for in the 4th article of the contract.

The London *Morning Post*, in an editorial on Canadian defences, says: We have confident belief that the bluster of the Federal Government will produce very salutary effects in Canada. In spite of the urgent appeals of the Colonial Office, the Legislature of Canada has refused to place the militia on an efficient footing. As the Canadians have no sympathy with the North, the present aspect of affairs on their continent may induce them to show a little of the spirit which animated their fathers in 1812. Prudence, as well as self-interest, should lead them to adopt this course. We may add that it is the bounden duty of the Home Government to look to the naval defences of the *Province on the inland seas; from Superior to the St. Lawrence* there is not so much as a gunboat or armed steamer, whilst the Americans profess to have in their ports a flotilla which, at any time would give them command of the lakes and render access to Canada a matter of comparative ease.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

It is generally agreed that instead of a collective note to Russia, each of the three Cabinets will forward a separate note, identical in idea, to St. Petersburgh. England opposed a collective note, but, it is asserted, her opposition in no way affects the existing understanding between the three Powers—it merely keeps the negotiations separate. It is stated that Austria declines going beyond diplomatic action.

The insurgents defeated the Russians at Sielce, Palatinate of Plock.

FRANCE.

The Emperor has returned to Paris.

The Bourse is firmer, and closed on the 5th at 66f. for rentes, an advance of over ⅛ per cent.

GERMANY.

It is officially announced that the Emperor of Austria, in an autograph letter, dated July 31, has invited all the Sovereigns of the Germanic Confederation, and Senates of Free Cities, to personally meet in Assembly, and discuss the question of the reorganization of the German Confederation suitable to the requirements of the age. The Emperor proposed Frankfort as the place, and the 16th of August as the date. The German question was discussed at the late meeting of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia.

LATEST NEWS BY THE HIBERNIAN.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 7.

The London *Globe* contradicts the idea that the conscription in the Northern States of America is a menace to England, and says that the relations existing between England and the United States are of the most friendly nature.

The rebel loan, which was at one time nominally quoted at 35 per cent. discount, has again rallied, and is quoted at 24.

Commercial News by the Hibernian.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Sales of Cotton for four days were 17,000 bales, including 5,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market has been flat, but unaltered in price.

TRADE REPORT.

The Manchester market is firm and steady.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market has generally ruled dull. Richardson, Spence & Co. and other circulars report Flour steady, with a slight decline on inferior qualities. Wheat dull and easier. Corn dull, and declined 6d. ℔ quarter; Mixed, 28s. 3d.@28s. 6d.; White 29s.@30s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision Market is generally firm. Circulars report: Beef firm. Pork firm. Bacon has an upward tendency. Lard buoyant. Tallow firm. Butter steady.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

Sugar steady. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice steady. Ashes—sales small. Linseed Oil firm. Rosin quiet and steady. Spirits Turpentine inactive. Petroleum firm; crude 19s. 6d.; refined 2s. 4d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 6.

The funds are firmer. Consols are advancing under the improving tendency of the Paris Bourse, and the more general belief that the Polish question will not result in war. The satisfactory progress of the harvest assists the buoyancy of the discount market, which is easier, with light demand.

LONDON MARKETS.

Breadstuffs dull. Sugar active. Coffee buoyant. Tea firm. Rice quiet and steady. Tallow steady. Spirits Turpentine downward.

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 6.

Consols closed at 93@93¼ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central Railroad 16½@15½ discount. Erie Railroad 69½@70½.

LATEST VIA GREENCASTLE.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Aug. 7.

COTTON—The sales of the week have been 27,000 bales, including 4,000 bales to speculators and 3,000 to exporters. The market is easier at a decline of ¼d. on American. The sales to-day (Friday) have been 4,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet and unchanged, at the following authorized quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	24d.	22½d.
Mobile	23½d.	22d.
Uplands	23d.	21½d.

Stock in port, 307,000 bales, including 45,000 American.

BREADSTUFFS quiet and steady. Corn declining; Mixed, 26s.@26s. 3d.

PROVISIONS firm.

LONDON, Friday, Aug. 7.

Consols close at 93@93¼ *for money. Bullion in Bank has increased £98,000.*

AMERICAN STOCKS.

Illinois Central Railroad 16½@15½ discount; Erie, 70@71.

FROM GEN. MEADE'S ARMY.

Rumors of a Flank Movement by the Rebels on Our Left.

OUR FORCES PREPARED.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 16.

Information from the Army of the Potomac, received to-night, says there has been no change in the relative positions of the two armies so far as can be at present known. But there are some vague suspicions that the rebels are about to attempt a flank movement on our left. Rumors have reached our army from the vicinity of Dumfries that a large rebel force is approaching that place. But this is denied at headquarters. However it may be, we are ready for them in that quarter.

THE REBELS IN CANADA.

Blockade Runners from Montreal—The Trade Very Active—Secession up North.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1863.

Last Winter the side-wheel steamer *Arabian*, of 618 tons register, belonging to A. HERON, of Niagara, C. W., left our waters and brought up in Boston, where she put in new boilers and sailed for New-York, and from thence to Nassau where she was duly installed as a blockade runner, and has made several successful trips to Wilmington and Charleston—her last being from Wilmington at Nassau, July 25. She is a light draft, ten knot vessel, very like your Sound steamers, and built in 1851 at Niagara; has a beam engine and boilers below.

The Canadian steamer *Boston*, of 455 tons register, (American,) of same build, &c., and eleven years old, went to sea this Summer, and will, no doubt, bring up in Nassau.

The *Bowmanville*, a sidewheel steamer, eight years old, and 508 tons, American register, is having her guards reduced, and will leave Montreal soon for the coast.

The steamer *Clyde*, of 410 tons register, nine years old, left Montreal on the 3d instant for the coast.

I have no doubt you will see the three last-named in New-York before they commence operations to and from Nassau. The close resemblance these steamers bear to our own lake and river steamers will make it difficult for our cruisers to detect them. They can steam about ten knots in smooth water, are very light draft, drawing only nine feet when deep loaded.

The fore-and-aft schooner *Lady Mulgrave*, of Halifax, *was loading at Montreal on the 1st inst.*, by Mr. STEVENS, with 200 tons anthracite coal, leather, boots and shoes, soap, whisky, &c., for Nassau direct. Mr. STEVENS boasts of having been in Charleston lately, and no doubt he intends to try it again. The *Mulgrave* takes out several passengers, among them some Confederate officers, one of whom was on STUART's Staff.

So you see our Canadian neighbors are imitating their "mamma" in sending aid and comfort to the slaveocracy of America.

I found but one hotel in Montreal where a Union man could stop and sojourn, without being insulted daily and hourly at the table and in the parlors. That is the Ottawa Hotel, kept by S. BROWNING, an American gentleman. The Donegana and St. Lawrence are as full of secesh as an egg is full of meat. Sympathy or good-will toward us here in the North is a thing of the past in Canada. The war interrupts their trade, and they are constantly wishing it was closed, no matter how, so we close it up soon.

Call for a Meeting of the National Democratic Committee.

NEWPORT, R. I., Saturday, Aug. 15.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Committee, held at Newport, Rhode Island, Aug. 15, 1863, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That a meeting of the National Democratic Committee be called at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the City of New-York, on Monday, Sept. 7, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of fixing the time and place of holding the next National Democratic Convention, and to take into consideration such other matters of interest as will probably come before the Convention.

THOMAS COTTMAN,
WM. M. CONVERSE,
BENJAMIN FOLLETT,
ELISHA R. POTTER,
Executive Committee.
AUGUST BELMONT, Chairman.

Cannonading Heard at Sea.

BOSTON, Sunday, Aug. 16.

The brig *Hydra*, arrived at this port from Glace Bay, Cape Breton, reports: On 7th August wind north, light, clear weather. At 9 A. M. heard heavy and irregular cannonading in the northeast, which continued until 11:30 A. M., when it ceased. Our position at noon was Sambro Island, bearing north, distant 20 miles. The firing was too irregular for a salute, and too rapid and promiscuous for target practice. Think it must have been an engagement between two vessels. Our distance from Halifax was 37 miles, and the sound of the guns came from a direction considerably to the eastward of that port.

THE DRAFT.

Important Letter from the Provost-Marshal-General to the Secretary of War.

Reply to the Statements of Adjt.-Gen. Waterbury.

WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1863.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

SIR: The letter dated Aug. 3, from his Excellency Gov. SEYMOUR to his Excellency the President of the United States, relating mainly to the operations of the Bureau of the War Department under my charge, induces me to submit the following facts:

The execution of the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, may be said to have commenced in New-York on the 25th day of April; on that day an officer of the army was assigned to duty as Acting Assistant Provost-Marshal-General, with instructions to acquaint himself with the views and wishes of his Excellency Gov. SEYMOUR, and give them due weight in determining as to the best interests of the General Government, to use all proper means to gain and retain the confidence and good will of the Governor and his State officers, and secure for the execution of the Enrollment Act the aid and hearty coöperation of his Excellency the Governor, and of the civil officers in his State, as also of the people.

A letter was addressed by me to Gov. SEYMOUR, on the same day, informing him that, with a view to uniform and harmonious execution of the Enrollment act, it had been deemed best to assign an officer of *this Department to duty at the Capital of New-York*; that this officer was instructed to confer with him, (the Governor,) to superintend the operations of the Provost-Marshals and Boards of Enrollment in the several districts of the State, to secure from the Provost-Marshals and Boards and submit to the State Executive such rolls and reports as might be deemed necessary for the files of the State, and to prepare from the State records and transmit to the Provost-Marshals and Boards of Enrollment such information, placed at his disposal by the State authorities, as might be necessary or useful to them in the performance of the duties assigned them.

In accordance with the foregoing, Maj. TOWNSEND was assigned at Albany, and with similar letter and for like purpose, Col. NUGENT was assigned to the first nine districts, and Maj. DIVEN to the districts numbered from XXII. to XXXI. (inclusive,) and I said in the letter to the Governor, "The War Department will be pleased if your Excellency will communicate freely with them" (the officers named,) "and secure as far as possible for all the officers appointed, under the Enrollment Act, the coöperation of the civil officers of your State."

Such were the steps taken to acquaint the Governor with the action and intention of the General Government in entering upon the execution of the Enrollment Act.

In relation to the enrollment, which is said by His Excellency to have been unfairly made, I would remark: The enrolling officers were sworn to execute faithfully, and without partiality, favor, or affection, the duties of their offices, and all possible precaution was taken against the employment of incompetent or dishonest persons.

The enrollment commenced in New-York in the latter part of May, it was carried through to completion without any serious resistance, and nothing was brought to my knowledge indicating inefficiency or unfairness in it.

It was to be expected, in the nature of things in the City of New-York, that the names of many persons would be entered more than once on the enrollment lists. The method of conducting the enrollment, and the measures taken to correct errors, can be best understood by taking as an example the following report of Capt. ERHARDT, Provost-Marshal of the Fourth District, the one about which most complaint has been made. Capt. ERHARDT says:

"I have the honor to state that there have been enrolled in my District of Class I. 54,372
And of the Second Class 23,405
Making a total of names enrolled 77,777
From these were taken those who actually lived in this District, and those alone were borne upon the consolidated lists sent to the Provost-Marshal-General, viz.:
Of the First Class 30,844
And of the Second Class 11,149
A total of 41,993
with this exception, that those who were not known to live in any other District by their own refusal to give their residence, doing business in *this*, were presumed to *live in this*, and were sent on the consolidated lists accordingly. These names were in the proportion of perhaps one to fifty (1 to 50,) so that perhaps 800 may be on the consolidated lists as subject to draft here who may show, in case of their being drafted, that they reside in another District, and are not liable. This list, with the deductions of those who reside here, would leave 35,785 enrolled here not borne upon the consolidated lists of this District.

The enrollment of this District was made by an enrolling officer for each election district, who reported at the *headquarters of the District* each day with the filled sheets, which were then given in, and an account kept of the amount of sheets (filled) each enrolling officer brought in.

The enrollment was completed on the 20th day of June, and the number of names returned to this office amounted to 54,372 of Class I., and 23,405 of Class II. Total number, 77,777.

The consolidation was made by first making an alphabetical list of each Ward; the names were carefully revised, and the residence of every person within the ages named in the act, residing in this District, marked by the Ward of this District in which he resided. They were then transferred to another copy, care being taken to gather all who resided in the Ward, copying from other Wards. On the completion of that copy the lists were again revised, for the purpose of ascertaining duplicates, in this manner, by taking the first name of each letter, and going through all the rest of the letter to ascertain that that name was down but once; then taking the second name, and again going through those remaining, until the whole had undergone a careful and accurate scrutiny; and in the same manner with Class II. This was the work of many days and nights, yet it resulted in a correct list; when a doubt arose as to whether the party under search was a duplicate, an enrolling officer was sent to the residence of such party, to ascertain whether such name was a duplicate or not.

Upon the completion of that copy, another copy was made, and all errors stricken from and transfers made, should any be found in it. After a careful revision of that copy, the final copy was made for the Department, and from that, the cards prepared for the draft, and carefully compared with the list and verified by actual count."

The foregoing shows the efforts made to secure a complete and fair enrollment. In these efforts and in the performance of *all their duties*, I claim for Capt. ERHARDT, and the Board over which he presides, honesty, efficiency and industry.

This District is taken as a sample, because it is the one the enrollment of which has been the most objected to.

The Adjutant-General of New-York in his report for 1862, states that the enrollment by the State, (Gen. ANTHON's,) in New-York and Kings Counties was eminently successful, and he considers the number returned substantially correct. Taking the Fourth District, we find the State enrollment gave a total of 38,324. The present enrollment gives a total 41,625, an excess of 3,301 on the State enrollment, not a great difference. The following facts connected with the two enrollments should be noted, viz.: The State enrollment did not include clergymen, colored men, and others included in the United States enrollment, but it did include persons between 18 and 20.

The United States enrollment does not take persons between 18 and 20, but includes colored men; and to prevent delay on part of the enrolling officers, and to avoid intrusting to them the decisions of important questions of exemptions, they were not permitted to decide questions of physical disability, &c., and hence they entered many who were omitted in the State lists.

The two enrollments in the disputed Fourth District may therefore be said essentially to agree. The enrollment is a question of fact, and there is no pertinency in reasoning that it is incorrect, because it differs from the census of 1860 or the vote of 1862—two things which are no more likely in themselves to be correct than the enrollment, and by which, if they were correct, the enrollment could not be judged, on account of the different times at which they were made, and the facts that the elements of which they are composed are not the same.

On the 25th of of July, I informed Gov. SEYMOUR that no given number had been fixed as the quota of men to be drafted from the United States or any particular State. The rule being to take one-fifth of the enrolled men of the first-class in each and every Congressional District as the quota for that District, without regard to other districts of the State or to other States, and that if drafted men should be found to have been improperly enrolled, they would be discharged, and their places would not be filled from the District.

In assigning quotas to districts of States, which States have heretofore furnished an excess of troops, the said excess is distributed *pro rata* among the districts and deducted from their quota.

The orders for draft in the City of New-York were issued from this office on 1st July. Gov. SEYMOUR, who had been requested by my letter of 25th of April to coöperate in carrying out the law, was on the 1st of July informed by letter that the draft was ordered in the Districts named, and was requested to aid in securing the execution of the order. He has subsequently been duly informed of all orders issued for draft in the different Districts of his State, and his assistance solicited.

The draft did not commence in New-York City until the 11th of July, eleven days from the day my letter was mailed notifying the Governor that it was ordered. I heard nothing from him during this interval in relation to the draft, nor in fact at any other time previous to the mob violence in the City of New-York. Nor did he to my knowledge express any objection to the enrollment act as a measure, or to the operations of the officers of my Bureau in making the enrollment in his State. If he had done so, his views would have been duly considered, and any apparent or real error or unfairness which he might have pointed out, would have received instant investigation.

The official records in the Adjutant-General's office show that the State of New-York, up to the 11th of June, the date to which they were made up, previous to arranging the quotas for draft, had furnished an excess of 4,695 men. This was credited in making up the quotas.

This excess does not agree with that claimed for the State by the Adjutant-General of New-York. The full and exact tabular statement, however, of every regiment, battery and recruit mustered into the United States service, as shown by the rolls in the office of the Adjutant-General of the Army, was some time since shown to the Adjutant-General of New-York, and he was invited to examine it and point out any error or *omission if such could be found*, and was assured that due correction would be made if cause for it was found to exist. No cause has yet been shown.

EXHIBIT IN REFERENCE TO NEW-YORK TROOPS—VOLUNTEERS.

Dr.		
Number claimed by the State as per Exhibit of June 1, from the State Adjutant-General, exclusive of recruits	179,027	179,027
Credit given by the United States to the State in excess of that claimed by the State	3,518	
Total	182,545	
Number of recruits claimed by the State, as per State Adjutant-General's exhibit of June 1	31,000	31,000
Number of volunteers claimed by the State, as furnished since the statement of June 1, and to include July 10	2,012	2,012
Total		[illegible]
Cr.		
Number of volunteers credited to include June 11, 1863, as per Exhibit A herewith, exclusive of recruits furnished regiments in the field	182,545	182,545
Number of recruits credited as per Exhibit A	17,486	17,486
Number of recruits credited as per Exhibit B	1,308	1,308
Number of recruits claimed by State, and which have not been credited by United States	12,311	
Total	31,000	
Number of volunteers credited since making up Exhibit A of June 11, and to include the present date	1,288	1,288
Number of volunteers claimed by State, and furnished since June 1, and not credited by United States	724	
Total	2,012	
Difference		9,517
Total		[illegible]

The United States have credited the State with 2,794 more volunteers (as supplied by regiments and companies) than is claimed to have been furnished. This credit was given before the Department knew the number which the State claimed as having furnished.

The State claims to have furnished 12,311 more recruits for regiments in the field—"old organizations"—than the United States have given credit for. It is therefore seen that the number in dispute is made up of recruits for old regiments.

The difference between 12,311 and 2,794 is 9,517; this is the number for which the State claims to have received no credit.

In making up the statements or exhibits, the numbers were taken from the muster-in rolls of regiments, companies and detachments, as filed by the duly appointed United States Mustering Officers for the State. Where, as in some few instances, no muster-in rolls of regiments were filed, the numbers were taken from the first muster and pay rolls of the organization.

It will be seen by a letter to the Governor, of date June 3, that the Department contemplated a comparison of the State records of men furnished with those of this office. In answer to that letter, the Adjutant-General of the State, under date of July 9, furnished a statement, from which the numbers herein referred to, as claimed by the State, have been taken.

As the present records of the Department will not allow a credit to be given for the disputed number (9,517) of recruits, it remains for the State to show, by the muster-in rolls thereof, that she is entitled to said credit. As the statement from the Adjutant-General of the State does not exhibit in detail the data upon which the claim for the disputed recruits rests, it will devolve on a special comparison of the State with the United States records to show that the State is justly entitled to the credit therefor.

It is proper to add, that the Adjutant-General of New-York, in the recapitulation of troops furnished in 1861, remarks: "Recruits for regiments in the field *estimated* at 11,000."

In the report of the Adjutant-General for 1863, it is stated that "the recruits sent to old regiments since the date of the last report (January 15, 1863), *will not fall below* 20,000."

It will be seen that in relation to the recruits claimed to have been furnished in 1861 and 1862, the Adjutant-General of the State has *estimated* them and not made his claim on actual data.

In relation to this subject, the Adjutant-General of New-York, in his official report for 1862, says: "In addition to the regiments which have been raised in this State under the several requisitions from Government, a large number of recruits have been drawn from our population for regiments in service. *Of the number of these the department has no positive knowledge.*"

It will thus be seen that from actual data the War Department credited the State of New-York with 3,518 more men belonging to regiments and batteries than the State claimed or knew she had in service, and the claim of the State for an additional excess is one based upon an estimated number of recruits furnished, and of which number the State Adjutant-General's report of 1862 shows that department had "no positive knowledge."

There is nothing on file in the War Department to show "that New-York and Brooklyn have furnished more than their proportion" of the troops from the State of New-York.

In relation to the "abandonment of voluntary enlistments for a forced conscription" proving unfortunate as a policy, I would remark that the conscription does not prevent voluntary enlistments, but, on the contrary, it decidedly stimulates them. The voluntary enlistments have of late afforded but few men, as is shown by the following statement:

EXHIBIT SHOWING STATE OF THE RECRUITING SERVICE IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, FOR OLD AND NEW ORGANIZATIONS, SINCE JAN. 1, 1863.

Organizations mustered into the United States service, as per statements of July 9, from the Adjutant-General, New-York:

Numerical Designation.	Arm of Service.	No. Cos.	Strength.	Remarks.
12th	Cavalry	6	587	Com'd organizing Sept., 1862
13th	Cavalry	6	502	Com'd organizing Nov., 1862
14th	Cavalry	10	856	Com'd organizing Sept., 1862
16th	Cavalry	4	396	Com'd organizing Jan., 1863
11th	Artillery	4	876	Com'd organizing Feb., 1863
3 Regts.	Infantry	30	2,648	Nine months.
1 Co.	Infantry	1	86	Nine months.
178th	Infantry	6	414	
Total			5,004	
Recruits for regiments in field, as shown by War Department records			1,198	
Total			6,822	

It is thus seen that the cavalry and artillery organizations—favorite arms of service—have been a long time organizing, and are yet incomplete. For the new organizations cited, our returns show 4,604 mustered in. The muster-in rolls of the One Hundred and Seventy-eighth New-York Volunteers have not yet been received.

The volunteer recruiting service has been no better since the 1st of January in the other States, and in many of them it is much worse. I do not deem it necessary to produce other facts in relation to the volunteer recruiting service, or to comment on those presented above, except to say that they show the necessity of another mode of raising troops.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

THE DRAFT IN THIS CITY.

To Commence Next Wednesday.

The Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards.

Particulars of the Draft—The Exemption.

ADDRESS OF GEN. DIX.

The Draft will commence in this City next Wednesday, Aug. 19, in the Sixth District, Marshal J. W. FARR, which comprises the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards. The quota of this District is two thousand and fifty; but fifty per cent. in addition to this will be drawn, in order to meet the contingencies of exemptions, &c., making the number taken from the wheel three thousand and seventy-five, of this, the Ninth, or First sub-District, furnishes one thousand one hundred; the *Fifteenth*, or Second sub-District, seven hundred and ninety-four; and the Sixteenth, or third sub-district, 1,181. The draft is from the first class, which embraces all between the ages of twenty and thirty-five, married or single, and up to forty-five unmarried. It will be made separately on the enrollment lists of each district, and will commence at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Provost Marshal's office, No. 185 Sixth-avenue. The drafting will take place place publicly. Whatever corrections were needed in the enrollment have been carefully and thoroughly made, and there will not be afforded the *last opportunity for cavil either* as to their accuracy, or as to the manner of conducting the draft.

Those drafted will be afforded abundant opportunity to secure substitutes, or, if unable or unwilling to do so, abundant time to arrange their business before being sent to the rendezvous. This will not be a ruthless procedure, but every privilege which can be consistently extended those drafted will be.

The official notice of the draft, and the orders of Marshal FARR, appear in to-day's paper. Accompanying them are the different forms of affidavits necessary to establish claims to exemption; they embrace the following:

1. For the son of a widow or of aged and infirm parent or parents. (The claims in these cases does not avail where the labor of the son is not actually necessary for the support of the mother or parents.)

2. For a parent that he or she desires one of his or her sons exempted. (This only avails where the labor of the son is actually necessary for the support of the parent.)

3. For an only brother of a child or children dependent on him for support. (This claim also can only be successful in cases where the labor of the party is actually necessary for the support of the child or children.)

4. For exemption on the ground that two members of the family are already in the military service of the United States. (This only applies where the party or parties claiming exemption reside in the same family with those in the service.)

5. For the father of motherless children under 12 years of age, and dependent on his labor for support.

6. For exemption on account of unsuitableness of age. (Being under twenty years of age; being over thirty-five and married; being over forty-five.)

Due notice will be given when the claims for exemption will be heard, and on claims being allowed the Board of Enrollment give the formal certificate to such effect. The certificate of non-liability will be given by the Board to such as give satisfactory evidence that they are not properly subject to do military duty. This certificate is given for such period only as in the discretion of the Board is deemed just. The certificate of exemption on account of disability is granted only on examination of the subject by the Surgeon of the Board, and exempted for the "present draft."

The names are recorded in the order as drawn, and in such order those who are drawn on the fifty per cent. over and above the quota, take their chances of the draft, "the first coming" being the "first served." If there be, for instance, in the Ninth Ward one hundred exemptions from the regular quota, then their places are supplied by the one hundred first drawn and recorded of the "reserve," and so on until the quota is filled or the reserve exhausted. When the full number is obtained, the Board give a certificate of "discharge" to those who have been so lucky as to be near enough to the end of the list to avoid dropping into the place of an exempt.

A formal notification of having been drafted is sent to each one drawn, requiring him to report at a designated rendezvous at a specified time, under penalty of being considered and treated as a deserter.

It is not probable that any attempt will be made to interfere with the drawing on next Wednesday. The serviceable lessons of the past month, and the reflections which they have induced, will, we think, stay the hands of the lawless, if any there yet be. We hope to see it accepted with good nature and jollity, such as have marked the drafting in all places save this City. *All that is required is to think it not* half so bad and harsh as it has been pictured, and to resolve to turn it to the good account of mirth, rather than the bad one of "murth-er."

Gen. DIX, in his address on the subject, given below, makes eloquent appeal, ere concluding, for the maintenance of order and obedience to the laws. At the same time he states, and in a way unmistakable, that ample preparations have been made to vindicate the authority of the Government, and to crush out the least symptom of disorder.

ADDRESS OF GEN. DIX.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, NEW-YORK CITY, August 17, 1863.

To the Citizens of New-York:

The draft of men in this city to replenish the ranks of the army, in order to complete more speedily the suppression of the insurrection in the South, having, in consequence of forcible resistance to the execution of the law, been placed under my direction as commanding officer of the forces of the United States in this military department, I have thought it not out of place to present to you some suggestions for your consideration as friends of the Union and of the good order of society.

The law under which the draft is to be made is for enrolling and calling out the national forces. It is founded on the principle that every citizen, who enjoys the protection of the Government and looks to it for the security of his property and his life, may be called on in seasons of great public danger to take up arms for the common defence. No political society can be held together unless this principle is acknowledged as one to which the Government may have recourse when its existence is in peril. There is no civilized country in which it is not recognized.

The law authorizing the draft has been persistently called a conscription law by those who desire to make it odious and defeat its execution. It is in no just sense a conscription like that which was put in force in the sixth year of the French Republic, and abandoned on the restoration of the Bourbons, on account of its oppressive exactions. It is a simple law for enrolling and calling into the service the arms-bearing population of certain ages, and differs in no essential principle from the law authorizing the militia to be called out, excepting that in the latter case complete organizations are brought into the field. The object of the provisions of law which are most beneficial to individuals has been most grossly perverted. If a drafted man finds it inconvenient to serve, he is allowed to *furnish* a substitute, or to purchase his exemption from service, by paying the smallest sum of money for which substitutes are ordinarily obtained. Both these provisions have the same purpose—to provide for cases of hardship; and if either were stricken out, these cases would be proportionably increased in number.

The draft about to be made is for one-fifth part of all persons between twenty and thirty-five years of age, and of the unmarried between thirty-five and forty-five. The entire class between eighteen and thirty-five was long since drafted in the seceded States, and the draft has recently been extended to embrace nearly the whole arms-bearing population. Compared with the burden they are sustaining, ours is as nothing. The contest on our part is to defend our nationality, to uphold the institutions, under the protection of which we have lived and prospered, and to preserve untarnished the proud memories of our history—brief, it is true, but full of high achievement in science, in art and in arms. Shall we, in such a cause, shrink from labors and sacrifices, which our misguided brethren in the seceded States are sustaining in the cause of treason and social disorganization? For the honor of New-York let us take care that the history of this rebellion, more vast than any which has ever convulsed a nation, shall contain nothing to make our children blush for the patriotism of their fathers.

Whatever objection there may be to the law authorizing the draft, whatever defect it may have, it is the law of the land, and resistance to it is revolt against the constituted authorities of the country. If one law can be set at defiance any other may be, and the foundations of all government may be broken up. Those who, in the history of political societies, have been the first to set themselves up against the law, have been the surest victims of the disorder which they have created. The poor have a far deeper interest in maintaining the inviolability of the law than the rich. Property, through the means it can command, is power. But the only security for those who have little more than life and labor of their own hands to protect lies in the supremacy of the law. On them and on those who are dependent on them, social disorder falls with fatal effect.

The constitutionality of the law authorizing the draft has been disputed. Near the close of the year 1814, when the country was engaged in war with Great Britain a similar law was recommended to Congress by the Government to draft men to fill the ranks of the army, which was gallantly battling, as our armies are now, for the nation's honor and life. MADISON, one of the great expounders of the Constitution, which he took a prominent part in framing, was President. MONROE, his successor, then acting both as Secretary of State and Secretary of War, addressed to the House of Representatives a lucid argument in support of the right of Congress to pass such a law. ALEXANDER J. DALLAS was Secretary of the Treasury; WM. JONES, Secretary of the Navy; RETURN J. MEIGS, Postmaster General, and RICHARD RUSH, Attorney-General. The measure could not well have received a higher party sanction. All laws passed with the established legislative forms are valid until declared otherwise by judicial tribunals of competent jurisdiction. What would become of a people in critical emergencies if no law could be carried into effect until it had passed the ordeal of the courts, or if State or municipal authorities could arrest its execution by calling in question its conformity to the provisions of the Constitution? The *President has promptly consented to have it tested by judicial interpretation; but while the car of victory* is moving on and treason flying before it, God forbid that the State of New-York, or its constituted authorities, should attempt to stay its progress until the judicial process can be consummated.

The accuracy of the enrollment in the City Districts has been impeached, and a revision was immediately ordered by the President, on a representation from the Governor of the State. But as the men are needed for immediate service, and as the correction of the returns requires time, the quota was ordered to be reduced in all the districts—in some more than half the whole amount—leaving the account for future adjustment. The reduction in the quota exceeds in proportion the alleged excess of the enrollment, so that no personal injustice can possibly occur.

Under these circumstances no good citizen will array himself, either by word or deed, against the draft. Submission to the law in seasons of tranquility is always the highest of political duties. But, when the existence of the Government is in peril, he who resists its authority commits a crime of the deepest turpitude. He is the voluntary instrument of those who are seeking to overthrow it, and becomes himself a public enemy. Moreover, resistance to the Government by those who are living under its protection, and are indebted to it for the daily tenure of their property and their lives, has not even the palliation under which those who lead the insurrection at the South seek to shelter themselves—that they are acting under color of authority derived from legislatures or conventions of the people in their respective States. With us, resistance to the constituted authorities is both treason and lawless violence; and if there are any who thus combine to reënact the scenes of cruelty and devastation with which this City has recently been disgraced, and to defeat by force of arms the execution of the paramount law of Congress, they will be treated as enemies of the country and of mankind.

Returning among you from a distance, fellow-citizens, after more than two years of military service in the cause of the Union, to uphold which this City has, in all emergencies, stood forth with a manly patriotism worthy of her high position—having no feeling but to see her good name preserved without blemish, no wish but that she may continue, as she has ever been, the most orderly of the great commercial towns of the age—I have ventured to address to you these suggestions; to exhort you to the maintenance of order, to obedience to the laws and to the quiet pursuit of your accustomed avocations, while the draft is in progress.

Should these suggestions be disregarded by any among you, and renewed attempts be made to disturb the public peace, to break down the barriers which the law has set up for the security of property and life, and to defeat the execution of a law which it is my duty to enforce, I warn all such persons that ample preparation has been made to vindicate the authority of the Government, and that the first exhibitions of disorder or violence will be met by the most prompt and vigorous measures for their repression.

JOHN A. DIX, Major-General.

Gen. Blunt's Situation.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Aug. 13.

Our advices from Gen. BLUNT and his army are not of the most encouraging character. At last accounts they were unquestionably in a situation of peril, and but for our confidence in the commander, we should regard their case as desperate. As it stands, it is more than probable a battle before this has been fought, and owing to the great disparity of numbers, we should not be surprised to learn of a defeat to the Union arms.

On the 6th of August Capts. GREALISH and CORB, of the Fourth regiment Indian Brigade, arrived at Fort Scott, Kan., from Fort Blunt (formerly Gibson.) They left that post, *without escort*, on Sunday evening, the 2d inst., bringing dispatches from Gen. BLUNT. The courage of these officers is worthy of praise. Their ride of one hundred and eighty miles was through a country traversed by LIVINGSTON's and other rebel guerilla gangs. They made Fort Scott in a little over four days, averaging forty-five miles each day.

When they left Fort Blunt the position of affairs was both exciting and alarming. The rebels had returned to their old battle-ground at Honey Springs, where the remains of COOPER's force, about 4,000 in number, had been reinforced by Gens. STEELE and CABELL from Fort Smith with 4,000 men, and Gen. BAILEY, with five Texas regiments from the Red River Valley, about 3,000 men, in all 11,000, with 10 guns. Gen. STEELE is in command. Gen. BLUNT, to meet this force, has about 3,500 reliable and effective men. He sent a messenger some days ago to Fort Scott, countermanding the march of a supply train which started on the 31st ult., and ordering the escort, consisting of four companies of the Sixth Kansas cavalry, and six of the Thirteenth Kansas infantry, in all 800 men and two guns, to move to Fort Blunt by a forced march. They were met by Capts. GREALISH and CORB on the Grand River, 120 miles below, and would probably reach Gibson by the 8th inst.

Gen. BLUNT's information from the enemy's camp assures him of the disaffection of the Creek Indians, whom he confidently expected to desert to our side should he attack. It would also appear that BAILEY's brigade of Texans is mostly composed of late conscripts, a majority being Union men. On review of the whole field, it appears that Gen. BLUNT had determined to attack the rebels soon after the arrival of Col. BOWEN, Thirteenth Kansas. The attack has, in all probability, been made before this. It was his intention to cross the river and give them battle.

Gen. BLUNT and his troops, inferior in numbers as they were, were yet confident of victory. The odds were great, but let us trust the same victory which has always smiled upon Gen. BLUNT's forces may yet be granted them.

Correspondents near the scene of action criticise the course of the Department commander severely, for not giving Gen. BLUNT reinforcements, which they claim he is able to do from forces lying idle both in Kansas and Missouri. What the facts in relation to this matter are, we are unable to say, but if Gen. SCHOFIELD, through negligence or any other cause, shall have permitted the gallant little Army of the Frontier to be overpowered and defeated, he will never escape the responsibility.

In justification of the course of Gen. BLUNT, as above stated, a correspondent gives the following reasons:

"It may seem the height of rashness for Gen. BLUNT to attack the enemy, outnumbered as he is. Let us look at the position a moment. If he remains at Fort Gibson he will soon be surrounded by the rebels, cut off from supplies, be compelled to cut his way out, or surrender ignominiously. If he falls back now it will be discovered, and soon the foe will be pressing on him, outflanking and attacking his rear. If he abandons the fortifications at Fort Blunt it will take ten thousand to dislodge or cut off the rebels when they obtain possession. Is not the chance of a successful attack (uncertain as it is) better than either other horn of the dilemma? We hope for victory, believing in the tried soldierly qualities of Gen. BLUNT and his men. We look anxiously for news."

DROWNED.—MICHAEL GANNON, a laborer, residing at No. 126 Washington-street, fell overboard from the steamship *Arago*, lying at the foot of Beach-street, N. R. The body was not recovered.

AFFAIRS ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Trip to Vicksburgh—Sight at the Landing—The Town Generally—Expenses of Living, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VICKSBURGH, Friday, July 31, 1863.

Within a short time, the route from Memphis to this point has been divested of much of the danger that attended it before the fall of Vicksburgh. This is *practically* the case, although to the new *voyageur* the moral effect is as great as though the wild banks of the Arkansas shore were lined with guerrillas, from Helena to Louisiana. Not knowing at what moment the lull may be broken by a volley from the shore, that peculiar appearance of American gentlemen sitting on the small of their backs, and enjoying the scenery with their feet perched comfortably upon the guards, has not yet been fully refinstated; but instead, men keep well aft in the cabin, and confine their observations of the country to occasional glances of the most limited duration. It is some time since the shores of the Mississippi have been viewed by the traveler through a lane bounded on either side by his boots; but as on the last trip I saw some dozen or more gentlemen taking observations in this manner, it is a fair presumption that the Mississippi is open, and that the fear which not long since attended a journey along the Father of Waters is fast dying out.

The first thing that strikes an observer who approaches this place from the river, as he sees its deep ravines and its inaccessible bluffs, crowded with heavy cannon, is the enormous capacity of Vicksburgh for defence; if he lands, the next impression he receives will be of its intolerable nastiness. Piles of filth, crowds of the dirtiest of Africans, and an unbearable, ferocious stench will meet him at the landing, on the bluffs, and at every step of his progress about the place, differing only in the character of the refuse, the dirtiness of the negroes, or the quality of the odor. It cost us many lives to overcome the things embodied in our first impression, and I much fear that those contained in the next will be scarcely less deadly. Behind the defences lay the rebels, whose rifles and artillery poured tempests of death into our ranks, while in the piles of filth that barricade the streets, in the sewers, oozing and festering with green decay, and in the houses, crowded from basement to garret with negroes, ragged and filthy beyond conception, there lurks another foe, that soon, under the fiery rays of a scorching sun, will spring into activity, and prove far more deadly than the one whom we have just dispossessed of this stronghold.

In fact my impressions of the place upon travelling around it were far from pleasant—rather suggestive of graveyards and other kindred subjects. At the landing a boat was taking on a thousand sick rebels, who had come up to Vicksburgh to get "their rights," and were going back again with about as heavy a load of bullet-wounds, typhoid fever, diarrhœa, and things of the sort, as a human constitution can well carry. Their emaciated appearance made them look like a weak, tottering procession of skeletons, while their dirty white uniforms assisted materially in adding to the ghastliness of the pallor that overspread each countenance. A conversation with a few satisfied me that looking for their "rights" had been a costly business, and one in which many would never again engage.

My next impressions were of the same sort. On the left a cemetery that apparently has latterly been well patronized from its heaps of unsodded earth—then a hospital in a square, filled with fever-smitten, emaciated rebels—then a house before which squatted and lounged a crowd of stolid, despairing, sickly negroes, then more hospitals, more graves, new stenches, new objects of disgust to the senses, till in despair of finding one thing to relieve the universal bazaar-house appearance of the place, I returned to the boat and determined to make my explorations by degrees. Even Nature seemingly sympathizes with the general aspect of the town, for in the streets and for miles around, the lightenings of the tempest that lately passed over the place, have scorched and shriveled the trees into blackness, until they were like grim mourners over the desolation around them.

The sidewalks are littered, at short intervals, with piles of rubbish, which some monster shell has blown from the walls of buildings; at points along the route are unsightly gaps in the continuity of the houses, whose charred beams and tottering remnants of walls show the ravages of fire; almost every building has its windows blown out, while on the roof or the side of the edifice appears a vast irregular hole, which shows where entered the instrument which did the mischief.

From the statement of correspondents who came in at the time of the surrender, I was led to believe that the bombardment of the place had inflicted but little damage. This is far from being the case. Many of the finest blocks in town, and many dwelling houses, have been fired by shells and consumed. To find a house that has not been hit at least once, is difficult—the majority have at least one shot-hole through them, many three, five or a dozen; others, near the outskirts, have been riddled till they resemble piles of broken lumber. In the house where I am stopping, and which is owned and occupied by a Southern widow, (nearly everybody of the "female persuasion" is a "widow" here,) much of the light and ventilation are received through a vast opening in one of the walls, and which was unceremoniously constructed one day by a thirteen-inch shell, while the family was occupying the room. Only a day later and another of these two hundred pound messengers dropped into the kitchen and exploded—to-day, the only resemblance to a kitchen that can be found in the vicinity, are irregular piles of brick, broken boards, occasional remnants of stove legs, and a few other mutilated specimens of things usually connected with establishments of this sort.

The plucky widow never left the house, but quietly swept out the broken glass and mortar, and then pursued her usual business.—which, I suppose, as in most cases of the sort, mainly had reference to reflections upon the chances remaining her for a prize in the lottery of matrimony. It will take more than two 13-inch shells to drive thoughts of this kind out of a widow's bosom, who has reached the respectable age of five-and-thirty, and hence the doings of my widow will not seem improbable.

The families remaining in the place are composed mainly of women and children, and at present occupy a most undesirable position. They are out of both food and clothing, and as trade is not opened here they cannot supply the latter want, while, in case of the other, they are driven to depend entirely upon the charity of the Federal authorities. With but very few exceptions, the citizens now remaining receive rations regularly from the Commissary supplies, which, although a galling state of affairs, is the only one by which they can avoid starvation. At almost any hour in the day one can see stately women in deep mourning, with disdain written on every line of their fair faces, and hatred of the Yankee flashing from their dark eyes, making application of Federal officials for supplies of beans, bacon and flour, without which vulgar essentials, even the haughtiest daughter of chivalry would just now find life scarcely endurable. These ladies, however, do not, like amiable sisters, whom Butler turned into decency, openly insult the blue-coated Hessians; but confine their manifestations glances of ineffable disgust, when obliged to meet them, or else they ostentatiously place themselves with their backs to the windows, and refuse to cast even a look upon the invader.

Living here, even to the loyal, is an expensive affair. Watermelons are selling at $1 25 each; and for potatoes the conscientious and patriotic sutler only charges the moderate sum of 25 cents per pound, or $16 per bushel. The steamers at the levee ask the hungry $1 per meal, and for that sum furnish a little fried bacon, milkless coffee, corn-bread and impudent waiters. The fare originally from St. Louis to New-Orleans was $20; but to-day our patriotic steamboat men charge the returning soldiers $25 to ride from Vicksburgh to Cairo, or $50 from New-Orleans to St. Louis. This fact, considering that our soldiers have fought to open the river for the very men who are now so outrageously extortionate, reflects high credit upon the gentlemen having charge of the steamboats running to St. Louis. Gen. Grant, who always redresses the wrongs of his men, will not allow this state of things to long continue, but will undoubtedly adopt some methods whereby these cormorants will be frightened from their prey.

Not the least strange of the many strange things which Vicksburgh presents, is the great number of gayly-dressed Confederate officers whom one meets constantly on the streets. They are square in the back, with noses well up in air, and any quantity of gold lace on sleeve, cap and collar—in fact, are rather "taking" fellows among the fair sex, and undoubtedly well enough on a battle-field. I doubt very much whether National uniforms are as plenty on the streets of Richmond as Confederate uniforms are here; there, the chivalrous and high-toned Southerner sends his victim to Castle Thunder or Libby Prison; invites in the backwoodsmen to rejoice over and insult the "Yank," and shoots him if he put his head out of the window. Considering the barbarism of the North; its immense inferiority to the South in cultivation, liberality and refinement, it will be admitted that it possesses a commendable amount of humanity, whose possession, to some extent, would greatly add to the merits of our fire-eating opponent.

Almost everybody has gone home from here on a short furlough; and, as I stated in former letters, nothing will be done for some time to come. Gen. Hamms has gone to Port Hudson, another division will go to Natchez, and the balance of the army remain here until the opening of the Fall campaign. GALWAY.

City Cleanliness.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Twenty years ago a friend showed me the only copy in this country of the report of the English Health of Towns Commission. I was attracted by a new theory of sewerage which it contained, which had resulted from the transference of the direction of the sewers of a district from the unskilled persons who had formerly managed them, to engineers of considerable ability. I borrowed the book and showed it to my friend, Dr. Gardner, then City Inspector, and suggested to him that it was a proper time to bring the subject to the attention of the City authorities, as the water-pipes had then recently been laid, and would render necessary a system of drainage, while the abundance of water would afford means to keep the sewers clean—a difficulty that has, before that time, been deemed insurmountable. Dr. Gardner immediately perceived the merits of the new theory, and requested me to make an abstract of it for him to publish in his annual report. I did so, and also wrote on the subject in the newspapers. The effect was to change the views of the Street Commissioner and others who entertained the opinions naturally arising from the old practice, before engineering talent was deemed necessary for what was presumed to be a simple operation. At that time I went to Europe, where I had opportunities to consider the subject, and on my return, five years afterward, I found the streets dug up for the purpose of laying sewers. My friends told me that it was my work more than that of any other. After fifteen years' practice, in a way much less perfect than it may hereafter be made, I have the satisfaction to see that the views I adopted and recommended have been proved correct, so far as they have been carried out. But there are other functions of sewers which were then suggested, partly by the English engineers and partly by me, which have not been fairly tried, but have incidentally or rather accidentally been proved practicable. I wish to call attention to these functions, which I think will be found of great importance.

It was proved by the English engineers that all the street dirt could go through the sewers. We often see a sewer clean the streets thoroughly, and send the dirt through them. I proposed that the organic refuse which we now put into dust boxes should also go through them. To these views it was objected that such matters would fill up the decks. Now it is wrong for sewers to empty into docks; they should empty beyond the piers. Moreover, the Croton water is more wasted than is consistent with washing street dirt through sewers. It is wasted over the Croton Dam, and wasted in the City. The Engineer of the Aqueduct Department has for years advised the establishment of reservoirs to retain the water of wet seasons, until it is wanted in dry seasons. This policy would have prevented the destruction of the dam and thousands of stoppages in house pipes which were caused by deficiency of water supervening upon the malpractice of persons who do not know how to use water-closets. From these troubles we are somewhat relieved by the new reservoir in the Park; but to make the supply of water what it should be, there should be reservoirs in the Croton Valley.

The sewers have the fault to be expected where engineering talent—and some degree of genius—are not deemed necessary for such work. Their grades and capacities are not adapted to the system as a whole. But with all these faults, and with general neglect, the natural advantages of the ground, and the liberal supply of water, have kept them tolerably free from the difficulties of the London sewers before they were properly designed and managed.

What I now wish to urge is, that the sewer is the only efficient and economical means to remove organic refuse. Wherever there is a sewer there should not be a garbage-box to defile the house until the dirtman's day, and then to defile the street. The refuse of vegetables, and the soft parts of animals—all but bones and shells—can easily go through common drain-pipes; and the bones and lobster-shells, and like matters, should be burned, and go with the ashes into a bin that may be emptied once a year. Strictly speaking, nearly all the refuse of food should be burned, as a matter of economy; it has more than enough carbon to vaporize the water in it, and much of it is as useful as green wood for fuel; but this is hardly to be expected from the present character of the people. The most we can now expect is, that they will cut up their water-melon rinds so that they will pass through their house-drains, and will refrain from putting in old rags and bottles, oyster and lobster shells, and other matters that will stop their pipes; and even in this expectation we shall be sometimes disappointed. A proper trap-valve near the kitchen sink should be provided; but where it does not exist, all the organic refuse can be sent through the water-closet, and should be sent through before it has time to putrefy and contaminate the air of the house.

Of course, it is an evil to send such matter into the docks, but this evil is much less than that of the garbage boxes and barrels. And there are some who preach that such matter should go to feed pigs or to fertilize land. I have heard of plans to turn the sewage to the purposes of irrigation, but do not venture to judge of them. It is a subject requiring the study of the best engineers, and I am not aware that it has ever been proposed to deal with it in a professional way. All I know is, that it is not worth the trouble and annoyance of collecting by carriage, and is of no use in our present practice; and it appears that it must ultimately go through sewers, whether it goes to the fields or to the sea. This way of getting rid of it will therefore be a step in the right direction; and when England has led us the example, we may expect our authorities to consider whether it will pay us to follow it.

We have all the means of this improved practice, at least in the new streets and buildings, and it is time to begin it. It is unnecessary to ask those drones, the public authorities, about the matter; but every man who has a water-closet, and common sense enough to use it properly, should at once direct that the organic refuse of his house should be sent through it. Especially the owners and occupants of office-buildings in the lower streets, whose janitors and their families throw refuse into the gutters, should attend to it.

The street dirt proper—if the word proper may be applied to street dirt—that is, the detritus of pavements, the dirt that works up through them, and the drippings of horses, is another matter, supposed not to be detrimental to health, and therefore not of so much consequence as the refuse from houses. This kind of dirt will cease to be made in cities when the civilized portion of their inhabitants fulfill the duty of nominating candidates for office, and nominate a reasonable proportion of civil and machinist engineers, chemists, medical men, and others whose services are needed. But while this dirt exists it is worth while to try the system of street-washing, which the English have found efficient and economical wherever there has been water under high pressure. We can spare water for a small trial of this system, and if it works well, (yet the water is insufficient for it,) we may increase the supply, and may reform the dishonest waste of it which is practiced in a large proportion of cheap water-closets. I have seen water-closets in which a barbarian with his cigar and newspaper would waste a barrel of water at a sitting, and I have seen buildings flooded by leaving water running at night; such apparatus and practice should be subject to severe penalties.

If I rightly suspect, members of the Sanitary Association, by statistics, have shown that twenty-five hundred lives per year are lost in this City more than would be lost were it as healthy as other cities, in which number they include those dying of putrefying organic substances that would be removed before they could become noxious if this plan were carried out. But the cities with which they compared this are greatly complained of as deficient in cleanliness. Probably if the comparison were made with a city properly kept, there might be found five or six thousand deaths per year due to this cause. The time and money lost by sickness is another great consideration. These evils will be abated in some measure by the practice I suggest, and the means of the practice will lead to the extension of the sewerage system.

There is an evil combined with the drainage, which I will mention. A mosquito is a witness that the City Government is bad. In Naples, which has no stagnant pools of foul water, there are no mosquitoes; but in its suburbs they abound throughout the year. In this City they breed in the old cisterns, cess-pools, vaults and puddles. Thorough sewerage will get rid of them.

Although I have a high respect for the talents and usefulness of the medical profession, I believe that were it abolished, and the City government by capable engineers, who would drain and cleanse it to the best of their ability, the duration of life in it would be much increased; that is, the sickness prevented by engineers would be more than is cured by the medical profession. The most skillful treatment of the physician is often defeated by the impurity of the atmosphere. If the engineer could aid him, and the two professions could work together, the sanitary condition would undoubtedly be much improved.

In a future letter, if you will allow it, I propose to treat of the means by which street dirt may be prevented. J. E. FISHER.

The Prisoners at Gettysburgh.

EXPERIENCES OF A MEMBER OF THE SECOND DELAWARE REGIMENT.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 15.

Sergt. CHARLES G. FRAZER, of the Second Delaware regiment, a paroled prisoner, just from Richmond, called in yesterday, and gave us the subjoined statement with regard to general affairs at Richmond, and what he saw while *en route* there. The Second Delaware was attached to HAYCOCK's corps at the battle of Gettysburgh, and Mr. FRAZER was captured on the second day of the fight, together with about two hundred others, belonging to various other regiments. The rebels did not remove any of the prisoners captured from us at Gettysburgh until some four days after their final retreat from the battle-field, which was done at Williamsport in scows, the pontoon bridge having been destroyed by the Federal cavalry. The crossing was all done at night.

Our informant says that the Union sentiment which was manifested by the residents of Hagerstown, Williamsport, and Martinsburgh, Va., on the retreat of *Lee's forces, was beyond belief. The ladies came* out along the streets and heaped the most insulting epithets upon the ragged minions of JEFF., while, so far as they were permitted, they supplied the Union prisoners with everything at their command. The sufferings of the Union prisoners are said to have been great that many were killed in Martinsburgh, Va., had it not been for the kindness of the residents of that place. Their hatred of the rebels exceeded all bounds.

After crossing the river at Williamsport, IMBODEN and his guerrillas took charge of the prisoners, who numbered in all, civilians and soldiers, 3,500, and started them immediately for Staunton *via* Martinsburgh. After several days tedious marching, during which every little trifle the prisoners had had been exchanged for anything to sustain life, they reached Staunton and took cars for Richmond.

On their arrival at Richmond the most of them were placed in the tobacco warehouse for a short time, from whence they were taken to the Libby Prison and Belle Isle. At the camp for prisoners on this island the lice and fleas are beyond any description. The men actually tear pieces of their flesh out in endeavoring to rid themselves of these vermin.

ABOUT "GREENBACKS."

We asked our informant how about the "greenback" business of which we have lately heard so much. He said: "Every few days a man with a heavy beard, who looked just like an *old politician*, would come over with a basket containing several hundred dollars' worth of quarter-dollars and gold pieces, for the purpose of exchanging them for 'greenbacks.' The rates were as follows: *Four dollars in specie for a five dollar 'greenback,' or eighteen dollars in specie for a twenty dollar 'greenback.'* He asked the man, one morning, why it was he desired to buy 'greenbacks' at such a high rate, as it was about the same price they brought in the North. 'Oh,' said he, 'Jeff's going to whip you know, pretty soon, but, mind me, 'you mustn't mind what I say. I'm one of the Commissioners.' Not a loaf of bread or the most trifling thing could be purchased without payment being demanded in 'greenback' currency.

The excitement about 'greenbacks' which the Richmond *Enquirer* referred to a few days since," he says, "does not begin to describe the reality. Nothing but 'greenbacks,' 'greenbacks,' is the cry, if anything else is offered in payment to the peddlers, small shop-keepers and others with whom they had a chance to deal."

Sergt. FRAZER is a most intelligent man, and his conversation cannot be fully detailed here. He has been in the service two years and four months, having gone out with the three months' men. He says that the sufferings of our men in Richmond are beyond telling.

The New Governor of Kentucky.

HIS VIEWS ON THE QUESTION OF NEGRO SOLDIERS.

Col. BRAMLETTE, the Governor-elect of Kentucky, has written the following card to the Louisville *Journal*:

I see that the secession party, through its organ the Louisville *Democrat*, is charging that in my Carlisle speech I approved "negro regiments." The charge is wholly untrue. In no speech have I failed to state that I, with the Union Democracy, condemned the employment of negro soldiers, and was pledged to use all constitutional and peaceful means to get rid of them.

At Carlisle, as elsewhere, I contrasted our remedies for this and other evils with the remedy proposed by the no-more-men-and-no-more-money Secessionists. I showed that we proposed using all peaceful and constitutional means, through the ballot-box, to correct them; and, that whether we succeed in that way or not, we would succeed in getting rid of such regiments, not only in the Federal service, but of the *negro and Indian regiments employed by the rebel authorities* against us, by the certain and complete methods embodied in our second resolution: by "devoting our whole resources, if necessary, to crushing "the present causeless rebellion" and restoring the national authority over the revolted States"—whereas the no-more-men-and-no-more-money Secessionists would, to escape "Lincoln's negro regiments," fly to the arms of the Southern Confederacy, and place themselves with negro and Indian regiments to fight us and destroy our Government; that it is not, therefore, *dislike to the* use of negro regiments, *but dislike to the Constitution* and the Union, and as a means to distract and divide the Union men, that causes these no-more-negro-and no-more-money Secessionists to make such an ado about negro regiments. I maintained that they are against the Government and for the "South," no matter what means are used or are not used to sustain the Government, whereas we are for our Government in defiance of the measures of any party or any Administration; that our opposition to negro regiments is honest, and we propose two modes of getting rid of them, one of which is a *peaceable* one; but that the no-more-men-and-no-more-money Secessionists set up a dishonest clamor and opposition, intended to divide us and gain strength in the Southern and Southern Rebel Government, thus increasing the very evil complained of, and incidentally multiplying and increasing every other evil upon our country. Those views I have in all my speeches endeavored to present with as much clearness and force as I am capable of. Any charge that I favor or countenance the arming of negroes is not only wholly untrue but wholly groundless. THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

The Philadelphia Colored Regiment.

ITS DEPARTURE FOR CHARLESTON.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 13.

The Third colored regiment, under command of Col. C. B. TRUMAN, numbering one thousand men, who have for some time past been encamped at Camp William Penn, Chelton Hills, about eight miles from Philadelphia, on the line of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, took their departure for Charleston yesterday morning. The regiment left camp at half-past seven o'clock, and taking the cars of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, arrived at America and Master streets about nine o'clock. The line of march was then taken up, and the regiment moved over the following route: Down Master to Front-street, down Front to Laurel-street, down Laurel to Delaware-avenue, down Delaware-avenue to Poplar-street wharf, where they embarked on board the steamers *Star of the South*, Capt. WOOMUTH, and *Cumbria*, Capt. SUMNER. The streets through which they passed were crowded with citizens.

At Poplar-street wharf they were met by an immense crowd of colored friends and relatives, who had waited for over an hour to welcome them. The steamers did not leave the wharf until 11½ o'clock, during which time baggage, &c., was taken aboard. As the steamers moved away from the wharf, the regiment received a perfect ovation; the people gave cheer after cheer, and the troops left amid great enthusiasm. They were also greeted with the heartiest cheers from the wharves and vessels along the river front, as they moved down the river. As the vessels containing the regiment moved down the river, the men crowded the decks, waving caps, handkerchiefs, &c., and singing the anthem of "John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave."

A day or two before the regiment broke camp, the Philadelphia Bible Society presented each unsupplied volunteer, who was not unwilling to be a recipient, with a neat copy of the New Testament.

This Society has studiously endeavored to present a copy of the Testament to each volunteer mustered into the service from the city, as also to supply the United States army hospitals within their bounds. A considerable time has elapsed since the last donation was received for the above purpose.

The officers are as follows:

Colonel—C. B. TRUMAN, formerly of the Twenty-sixth Pennsylvania.

Major—Fred. W. Bardwell, Eighteenth Massachusetts.

Adjutant—S. S. Marseilles, Sixth New-Jersey.

Acting Quartermaster—Second Lieutenant John McCaughan, Seventy-fifth Ohio.

Surgeon—John W. Lyman, formerly Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF. (COLORED.)

Sergeant-Major—Henry James.

Quartermaster's Sergeant—Henry S. Roberts.

Commissary Sergeant—Isaac Wilmore.

LINE OFFICERS.

Company A—Captain, George D. Hart, Second Michigan cavalry; Second-Lieutenant, Stephen L. Carney, Fifteenth Massachusetts.

Company B—Captain, F. M. Cole, Thirteenth Illinois; First Lieutenant, R. C. Loveridge, Nineteenth Connecticut.

Company C—Captain, Charles M. Blake, formerly attached to Gen. Fremont's Staff; First Lieutenant, James W. Johnson, Thirteenth Virginia; Second Lieutenant, C. F. Ritchie, Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves.

Company D—Captain, Wm. H. Walrath, Tenth New-York; Second Lieutenant, J. F. W. Crane, Second New-Jersey Volunteers.

Company E—Second Lieutenant, C. F. Rundell, Tenth New-York Artillery.

Company F—First Lieutenant, S. J. Finley, One Hundred and Twenty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Company G—Second Lieutenant, Geo. Hermsen, Zouaves d'Afrique.

Company H—Second Lieutenant, B. F. Buckley, Ninth New-York artillery.

Company I—First Lieutenant, Robert R. Martin, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania; Second Lieutenant, F. W. Shroeder, Fourth New-Jersey Volunteers.

Company K—First Lieutenant, J. W. Furness, Grey Reserves; Second Lieutenant, J. R. Blaker, Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves.

Dr. Livingstone's African Expedition.

EFFECTS OF THE SLAVE-TRADE—A PANIC, DROUGHT AND FAMINE—THOUSANDS OF LIVES LOST.

The London *Times* publishes the following extract of a letter from Dr. LIVINGSTONE, dated River Shire, Feb. 20, 1863, giving the latest news of his expedition:

"Of late, affairs have taken an entirely new phase, or rather we have had our eyes opened to see that the old system, which has kept this region shut up from all good influences, is still in operation, and quite capable of rendering all our labor of no avail. The slave-hunting system has come across our path, and has nearly quite depopulated the valley of the Lower Shire. You may have heard that certain slave dealers came along Dr. KIRK's path, from Tete to this river—instigated one tribe against another, and were paid in captives, some of whom we liberated. The captives who escaped us are arrested at Tete, the men retained and the women and *children sent up the Zambesi to buy ivory. A panic* seized the population of a large district above the Cataracts. They fled to the Shire, leaving their fine gardens and grain behind them—a drought and famine followed—thousands perished, and still die off daily. We counted thirty-two dead bodies floating down as we steamed up, and these are nothing to those who perish in the villages and lie unburied, or those that pass by at night or are devoured by alligators. Well, further down the river, in the country around Mount Clarendon, a half-caste marauder, called MARIANNO, has devastated and depopulated with, it is said, about a thousand armed slaves; and where last year we could purchase any amount of fresh provisions and cotton at the cheapest rate—Capt. WILSON, of Her Majesty's steamer *Gorgon*, thought that 100 tons of cotton could be collected from that valley and the hills adjacent—we saw not a single village, only here and there a few miserable wretches striving to keep soul and body together by fishing and collecting the seeds of grasses. Our labor is very much increased by the depopulation, inasmuch as we must go at least 300 miles for all the food our native laborers require.

Another man, called BELEMORE, made slave forays west of the Shire, and so does another named MELLO, and another called JOSE ST. ANNA, higher up the Zambesi, and several parties of slave-hunters are out south of Senna. Any one with a few guns and slaves may do the same. No notice is taken of it by the authorities till the culprit is rich enough to stand a squeeze. He may then be imprisoned. It would be uncharitable to say that there is any mulcting, but he is released and at liberty after a short confinement, to begin again. This MARIANNO was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for rebellion and at least forty murders—came back, and was received as a guest of the Governor of Quilimane, till he 'ran away,' and his Excellency ran after him, but of course could not catch him. This system has been going on for a long time, but we did not become aware of it by actual observation till lately, because the slaving, which went on under the name 'French Free Emigration,' was supplied by forays in the countries north and northwest of Quilimane.

You are probably not fully aware of what Lord PALMERSTON has done by his policy on the West Coast. Were he not in power, I could say a great deal more than, for fear of being set down as a "lady," I dare do now. Mr. WILSON, the American missionary, who has written the best book I have seen on the West Coast, says that, had it not been for his policy, Africa as yet had scarcely been accessible to missionary labor. By means of the security which our squadron imparted, over twenty missions have been established, twenty dialects reduced to writing, and 12,000 communicants have been received by the different churches. Education is imparted to thousands of the young, and good influences are spreading inland. Lawful commerce has been increased from £20,000 annually to between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000, and more tonnage is employed in carrying it than was ever engaged in the slave trade, even in its palmiest days."

Construction of Military Roads in Kentucky.

REGARDED TO BE IMPRESSED.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF KENTUCKY, LOUISVILLE, Aug. 10, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 41.—1. The construction of military roads in the State being a necessity, by the order of the Major-General commanding the Department, six thousand laborers from the negro population of the country through which the roads pass will be impressed.

2. The negro laborers will be impressed first from the following counties: Harrison, Bourbon, Scott, Clarke, Fayette, Woodford, Jessamine, Mercer, Boyle, Garrard, Lincoln, Marion, Washington and Nelson.

3. Male citizens from the ages of sixteen to forty-five, both inclusive, are subject to this impressment.

4. In order that the impressment may not hinder and materially injure the cultivation of the harvesting and gathering the crops for the subsistence of the country, it is ordered that when a citizen has but one male negro laborer he will not be impressed under this order. In case a person has more than one and less than four, one is to be impressed. In case a person has four male laborers and over, one-third of them are impressed by this order.

5. Brig.-Gen. S. S. Fay is charged with the execution of this order, and is directed to appoint officers from the First division of the Twenty-third army corps to assist him, and to employ citizens to take charge of said negro laborers.

6. The negroes hereby impressed are required to be delivered by the owners at the points to be designated by the 20th August inst., or at such time thereafter as Brig.-Gen. S. S. Fay shall appoint officers or persons to take charge of them. Excuse failing to comply with this order will have taken all their negroes of the age designated.

7. He will concentrate the negroes impressed by this order at Camp Nelson, or such other place as may be directed, and have them submitted to laborers in the Quartermaster's Department, requiring complete rolls to be kept, with the name of the negroes, their owners and place of residence.

8. All owners will be paid for the services of the laborers, and at the expiration of each month proper vouchers will be furnished to the persons entitled thereto. The negroes taken under this order will be delivered to their owners after the expiration of the time for which they are impressed.

9. Brig.-Gen. FAY is ordered to take immediate action for the execution of this order, and report to these headquarters the number of laborers collected, for information, that further orders may be issued to secure the quota of laborers required, and to distribute the impressment as equitably as practicable over the country to be mainly benefited by the proposed improvement.

By order of Brig.-Gen. BOYLE.
A. C. SEMPLE, A. A. G.

Serious Conflagration.

DESTRUCTION OF A TRAIN OF CARS LADEN WITH COAL OIL.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 13.

A conflagration occurred at West Philadelphia yesterday morning, which, for the novelty of its character and the splendor of the scene which it presented, has not been witnessed for many years. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company transport over their line an immense quantity of coal oil, which is taken from the oil wells west of the Allegheny, and brought here on long trucks. The oil is contained in barrels of about the same size and dimensions as an ordinary whisky barrel. These cars are frequently left standing on the siding at West Philadelphia, and on the wharf at the western end of the permanent bridge. During Tuesday night, a train of cars freighted with oil reached the West Philadelphia station.

The cars were detached from the locomotive at the inclined plane, near the Round-house, and while the engine was turned into the Round-house, the cars in different sections were allowed to run on to the sidings near the bridge. One of these sections, when about half-way between the bridge and the Round-house, became disarranged, and switched from the main track on to a connecting line, collided with two cars stationary on the same line. The barrels being hurled violently against each other, broke their fastenings, and the contents were spilled upon the car floors and ran upon the ground. The noise produced by the collision brought a number of employes of the road to the scene, and one, with an open lantern, entered the cars to investigate the cause of the confusion. Suddenly, a long trail of fire shot forth from the lantern, and communicating to the oil upon the floor of the car; in a moment the vivid flames were leaping over all the barrels in the car.

There were in all four cars on the side of the track, laden with coal-oil. This was in lots for shipment, comprising 297 barrels, and consigned part to ALLEN & NEBLEY, and part to Messrs. J. M. ELLIS & SON. These cars with their contents were entirely destroyed. On the same track were two coal-cars filled with bituminous coal, which were badly burned, and two box-cars consigned to ELLIS & SON, on Delaware-avenue, laden with ground bone-dust, were totally destroyed. The fire happened at a point where the different lines of railroad form a perfect network, intersecting each other at every conceivable point. There were cars of all descriptions, empty and loaded, standing on all the connecting sidings, but the promptness of the neighboring citizens, soldiers, firemen and railroad employes in hastening to the ground and removing the cars, succeeded in saving all but the six before adverted to. With great difficulty these cars were pushed up and down the road, on either side of the burning cars, some of them being removed while in a burning state. Water was obtained with great difficulty—for a time only one steamer being in service. As fast as cars were removed from the scene of danger, those that were on fire were followed up by the firemen, and a stream of water was thrown upon them.

The lantern from which the fire originated, it is stated by the men who used it, was never in contact with the oil. The vapor arising from the mass of coal oil which was running over the tanks formed the medium of communication between the flames of the lantern and the inflammable oil. The lantern on the car instantly leaped to the ground and escaped with slight burns.

As the barrels caught fire they exploded, one by one, scattering the staves and masses of burning oil in all directions, which ignited everything with which they came in contact. The reports of the bursting barrels were loud and penetrating, and contributed much to the excitement and interest of the occasion.

A scene of more surpassing grandeur seldom has been witnessed than was presented by the blazing trucks in the calm quiet of yesterday morning. The train of cars were enveloped in a sheet of flame of blinding brightness. The thick, dense volumes of smoke rolled up from the burning surfaces, while mingling with them and flashing through them were vivid wreaths of fire which rose far above the excandescent mass, casting a garish glare upon the surrounding fields, revealing clearly every object for several squares.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will sustain a loss of $5,000 from the effects of this fire, and the damage to other parties will be about the same. Had not the exertions of the firemen and citizens been so constant and well directed the flames would have spread to the adjacent property, in which case the loss would have been irreparable.

Morgan's Raid.

CLAIMS FOR STOLEN HORSES.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
THIRD AUDITOR'S OFFICE, Aug. 3, 1863.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 29th ult, making inquiries as to the proper course to be *pursued by persons who have had horses taken from* them during the recent "Morgan raid" through Ohio. The only law executed in this office is that of March 3, 1849, providing for payment for horses, &c., lost or destroyed "while in the military service of the United States." The first section of the act applies to horses owned by officers and soldiers exclusively. The second section includes horses owned by citizens, and taken into the military service by impressment or contract, where the horse is lost *while in said service*, in one of the following ways, namely, being captured or destroyed by an enemy; or abandoned or destroyed by order of the Commanding General, &c.; or destroyed by unavoidable accident; or by having died for want of forage. In these particularly specified cases the Government assumes the liability for the loss upon proof being made as required by the rules, a copy of which I herewith inclose to you. But losses occurring otherwise, no matter from what cause, are not provided for. Thus you will observe that for horses captured or stolen by MORGAN and his men, there is no provision for indemnification; nor am I aware of any law providing relief for losses arising in this way. It will be for Congress to make such provision for losses of this character as may be deemed just and proper. I take it for granted that in all cases where the horses captured from MORGAN by the Government troops could be identified and ownership satisfactorily established, they would be turned over to the proper owners by the officers in charge of them. With regard to horses taken by officers or soldiers in the Government service on their march in pursuit of MORGAN, I must repeat that the law applies only to such as were actually *lost or destroyed* as above described *while in the military service*. Such as are yet in the service, *and in the possession of the troops* are not provided for by this law; although clearly the owners have just claims against the Government for their value, and ought to be paid therefor or their horses returned to them. I think it possible such horses might be paid for out of the regular appropriations made by Congress for purchase of horses for the army; and suggest that you address the Quartermaster-General (Gen. M. C. MEIGS) on the subject.

I regret I am unable to give more satisfactory answers to your inquiries, but having the law simply for my guide, and no discretionary power, however just and equitable the claims may be, am compelled to advise you as above. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, R. J. ATKINSON, Auditor.

THE FRENCH CONSUL IN SAN FRANCISCO PROTESTS AGAINST SHIPPING GUNPOWDER TO ACAPULCO—COLLECTOR LOW PROMISES THE SECRETARY.—On Saturday, a lot of blasting powder was sent to Jackson-street wharf, to be shipped to Acapulco, on board the schooner *Wild Pigeon*. As this was contraband of war to that port, the officers of the *Wild Pigeon* refused to receive it without a permit from the Collector of the Port, while the charterers of the vessel demanded that it should be taken, as no reservation as to kind of freight was mentioned in the charter party. The French Consul, hearing of the intended shipment to Acapulco, waited on the Collector and protested against it; and also warned the officers of the *Wild Pigeon* that if it were taken she would be liable to seizure if fallen in with by any French war vessel which might be on the Mexican coast. The Consul stated that there were mines in the States of Sinaloa, Sonora, Durango and Lower California, but none in the State of Guerrero, and that if the Collector should receive satisfactory proof from reliable persons that the powder was to be used for mining purposes only in the States first mentioned, that he would withdraw his protest, as he did not desire to embarrass any purely mining or ordinary mercantile business. He added, that he had no power to enforce his protest, but if it were disregarded, that it would be looked at as an unfriendly act and hostile to the interests of France. The result was, that the Collector determined that the powder should not be shipped to Acapulco anyhow, nor to other Mexican ports, if satisfactory assurances were not received from responsible parties that it was intended for mining uses only. The powder has since been returned to the magazine. We understand that the charterers, when applied to, were unwilling to give the name of the intended shipper, which unwillingness is deemed a very suspicious circumstance as connected with its shipment to a port where no mining requirements for the articles are said to exist.—*San Francisco Bulletin, July 30.*

—It is announced that Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel) is about to publish a book on rural topics with the title of *My Farm*.

—The late Archbishop Kenrick, of Baltimore, has left his personal property to his Vicar-general, H. B. Coskins.

—Mrs. Bridget McCormick died in Philadelphia on Aug. 13, at the advanced age of 104 years.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

NUMBER TWENTY.

TWENTY-SIXTH PRECINCT.

Capt. THOMAS W. THORNE, City Hall. Early on Monday thousands of excited people were gathered in the Park and in Printing-House-square. Incendiary harangues were made, and threats uttered; every colored man met in the vicinity was attacked and beaten. Capt. THORNE detailed five of his force, in citizen's dress, who mingled with the different crowds, and reported every fifteen minutes. At 9½ o'clock P. M. the force with Capt. WALLOW's command reported to headquarters, and were sent thence to the First Precinct, through which tour was made. On returning at dusk, met by citizens at the Post-office, who informed them of attack on Tribune building. Started up Nassau-street at double-quick, came on the crowd of five or six thousand, the work of destruction having been commenced, the office entered, gutted and fired. Capt. THORNE gave the word to his men to keep together. The order to charge was given, and on went, without waiting to estimate odds, the handful, with a ringing cheer, against the thousands; the first blow was received by the Captain, a bludgeon on the head, knocking him back six feet; down went the man who gave it by the locust of Officer COWAN; on went the men, dealing blows right and left

by the throat and attempted to strangle him [illegible] he was [illegible] his [illegible] for bail and spoils. Many women who were in the house, were caught, and from a rebel [illegible] booty, one who recovered shawls and other articles strewed around her person; one grim [illegible], [illegible] all looking fellow rushed out with a bundle of music as his plunder; despite the good taste of the selection he marched to the music of the People.

This was a trying occasion for the Police; at one time they were under two fires, one from the military and the other from the rioters in the house. The unfortunate DIPPLE, of the Broadway squad, was the only one who lost his life; Officers RICH and MILLS are yet unfit for duty. In the ordeal there was no quivering or flinching, fearful as it was.

At the conclusion of this exciting affair an attempt was made to close up the house, but as it had been sacked of everything portable, and the doors and windows all smashed and useless, it was impossible to do so. The command returned to headquarters and were the recipients from Commissioner ACTON of a handsome and appreciative speech. The Twenty-sixth were held in reserve at Central Office until *Wednesday morning, when they were returned to the City Hall, and were in active service until Friday*, on the various scouting expeditions sent from thence by order of Inspector LEONARD, and on the duties of guard and picket. On Friday returned to Station and resumed usual duty.

It will be noticed that Capt. THORNE was not with his command on Tuesday. On the arrival of Inspector LEONARD, on Monday night, with his large force at City Hall, he appointed Capt. THORNE his Aid, in the many onerous and responsible duties which the protection of the lower part of the City entailed. It was on Tuesday that constant vigilance had to be exercised to prevent the concentration of the crowds in and around the Park, and it was after Gov. SEYMOUR'S address to his "friends," as he termed them, that the Police experienced the most difficulty; but despite any and all, they succeeded.

During the morning the Inspector and his aid had been responding to orders from headquarters, sending off detachments to different quarters, and by noon they were stripped of the entire command, and were left with but one doorman. On the disappearance of the force the mob quickly concentrated, and made demonstrations against the station-house. Inspector LEONARD at once ordered it closed and secured, and with Capt. THORNE hurried to the Central Office, promptly returning with a sufficient force to again disperse the crowd, though not without some trouble and hard knocks. From this time until Friday, when Inspector LEONARD dismissed his command, Capt. THORNE was constantly under his orders, and executed them with an intelligence and promptitude which more than justified the sagacity of the Inspector in selecting him.

Of the conduct of the officers and men of this force, from the commencement of the disturbances down town to conclusion of the riots, but little need be said. The record shows what they did, and how officers and men emulated each other in fidelity to the public interests, and in the gallantry with which they defended them. Their duties were wearying and almost unceasing, yet performed at all times with cheerfulness and alacrity. The "Seventy-sixth" can carry with honest pride their designating number, and justly can Capt. THORNE say, as he does, "I am proud to sign myself their Captain."

Additional Cases of Sun-stroke.

The following cases of sun-stroke were reported yesterday. A large proportion of them, it is believed, will prove fatal:

EDWARD BIERLING was walking along Duane-street on Saturday afternoon, when he was suddenly prostrated by the heat. He was taken to the New-York Hospital, where he died soon after. The deceased was a porter in a store on the corner of Murray and Church streets. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on the body.

ANN TURNER, residing at No. 130 Beekman-street, was overcome by the heat while walking in Nassau-street. She was conveyed to her residence by Officer [illegible], of the Second Precinct.

OWEN MCGARRAHAN was found by Officer MAHONY, of the Nineteenth Precinct, on the corner of Forty-second-street and Fifth-avenue, suffering from sun-stroke. He was taken to his residence, No. 485 Seventh-avenue. A physician was called in, and his case pronounced hopeless.

JOHN ROBINSON was found in Mount Morris-square by the Police of the Twelfth Precinct, and conveyed to Bellevue Hospital in a dying state.

An unknown man was sun-struck on the corner of Mercer and Bleecker streets. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital by Officer TORRENS, of the Fifteenth Precinct, in a state of insensibility. He appeared to be a German by birth, aged about 45 years.

WM. TIERNAN, a native of Ireland, was prostrated by the heat on the corner of Sixth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street. He was cared for by Officer WILLETS, of the Twelfth Precinct.

An unknown man, aged about 50 years, was found at the corner of South and James streets. He was apparently a seaman by occupation. The Police conveyed him to the Hospital in a very low condition.

CHARLES C. RESLEY, aged 24 years, was found on the corner of Second-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, and taken to Bellevue.

PETER SCHENCK, a native of Germany, was discovered in the street on the corner of the Bowery and Canal, and conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

MICHAEL MANNING, aged 40 years, was picked up by the Police on the corner of South and Pike streets. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 162 Forsyth-street, in a dying condition.

MATTHIAS NILE, found in a lot near the corner of Seventy-ninth-street and Broadway, was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

Another Victim of the Riot.

Coroner RANNEY held an inquest yesterday at No. 497 Tenth-avenue, on the body of HENRY ALVERS, a German, who was shot during the late riots in Ninth-avenue, near Thirty-ninth-street. The testimony in the case showed that the deceased was shot on the 14th of July, by a man named JOHN PIPER, a German, who was one of the rioters. It seems that PIPER had learned from some source that the deceased had informed the Police on the preceding day that it was a part of the rioters' plan to burn the Bull's Head Hotel. This exasperated PIPER, who was heard to declare with an oath that before 6 o'clock the following evening he would shoot ALVERS. The latter was shot at about the hour named. There were no witnesses, however, who could testify that they saw PIPER fire the shot. ALVERS died on Sunday morning, at his residence. Dr. JOHN BEACH held a *post-mortem* examination on the body, and found the ball had entered the right breast. The Doctor testified that the wound was the cause of death. The jury thereupon rendered a verdict to the effect that *the deceased came to his death from the result of a gunshot wound, which gun, as the jury believe, was in the hands of* JOHN PIPER. The latter was thereupon locked up for trial.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FLAG FOR THE IRON BRIGADE.—There is on exhibition at the store of Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., a beautiful flag, which has been procured for the celebrated "Iron Brigade," of the First army corps, Army of the Potomac. The flag is of regulation size, and made of heavy dark blue silk. It is embellished by a handsome vignette of eagle, shield, and scroll motto, "*E Pluribus Unum*"—the same as on the ten dollar Treasury note. The names of the principal battles in which the brigade has been engaged are handsomely worked, each on a separate scroll. The vignette, the scroll work, and the name of each regiment composing the brigade—the Second, Sixth, and Seventh Wisconsin, Nineteenth Indiana and Twenty-fourth Michigan—are all worked in the flag with silk chenille, and the shading is most exquisitely done. A rich and heavy border adds to and completes the effect. The staff is mounted with a massive silver spear-head. The flag has been manufactured by Messrs. TIFFANY & Co., under the supervision of W. T. SHERMAN, Esq., Military Agent of Wisconsin, and is the gift of a number of gentlemen from the States of Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan. It is a fit and elegant tribute to the heroism of one of the most glorious organizations in the entire army.

CHARGED WITH BURGLARY.—A young man named JAMES FARMER, 16 years of age, residing at No. 273 West Thirty-sixth-street, was arraigned yesterday before Justice KELLY, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged on the complaint of ROBERT LAWS, of No. 156 West Twenty-eighth-street, with having, on the night of the 22d of July last, burglariously entered the grocery and liquor store occupied by complainant, by breaking off a shutter from a rear window, and stealing therefrom the following property: One watch and chain, valued at $15; one silk skirt, $10; one pistol, $1, and $38 in money, amounting in all to $64. A portion of the stolen property was afterward recovered from a pawn-shop, where FARMER had pledged it. The prisoner was committed to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

SUICIDE BY LAUDANUM.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner NAUMANN, on the body of Mrs. JULIA CONNELLY, aged 30 years, who died at her residence, No. 126 Cherry-street, from the effects of a dose of laudanum administered by herself, with the intent to commit suicide. The husband of the deceased stated that she was a woman of intemperate habits, and he had no doubt that she committed the fatal act while in a state of intoxication. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with these facts.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—ISAAC WORTMAN and CHAS. MCCOMBER were arrested for passing counterfeit $5 bills on the Union Bank of Troy, this State. MCCOMBER passed one on GEORGE CONOVAN, druggist at No. 372 Eighth-avenue, and WORTMAN attempted to pass one on JULIUS CREUSE, also a druggist, at No. 20 Sixth-avenue. They were both committed for examination by Justice KELLY.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

SERIOUS FERRY ACCIDENT.—EDWARD DUNN, residing in Court-street, near Mill, while stepping from one of the boats at Hamilton-avenue ferry on Saturday afternoon, was caught between the boat and bridge. One of his legs was completely severed below the knee. The other was so badly crushed that amputation will be necessary. The unfortunate man was conveyed to the Long Island College Hospital.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.—A horse attached to a wagon containing two boys, ran away in Madison-street, near Bedford-avenue, on Saturday. The vehicle came in contact with some obstruction, and both were thrown out. One, named JOHN MCMURRAY, was run over and sustained serious injuries. He was sent to his home in North Second-street, Williamsburgh. The other boy was but slightly hurt.

ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.—On Saturday last, THOMAS FRANTON, and another man, name unknown, fell through the hatch of the ship *St. Charles*, lying at Ford's Dock. FRANTON died while being conveyed to the Long Island College Hospital by Officer MCGINN and others. The family of deceased resides in Gowanus. *The other man had one of his legs broken.*

THE ONE MILLION DOLLAR LOAN.—Thus far four bids have been received for the one million dollar conscription loan, amounting in all, it is understood, to about $20,000. At this rate it will be a long time before the full million is raised.

DIED OF NEGLECT.—A child three months of age, was found dead at No. 1 Commerce-street on Saturday evening. The Police report states that the child is supposed to have died from the ill-treatment and neglect of its mother, who had left the house to get some liquor.

SUN STROKE.—ELLEN RIORDEN, residing at No. 20 Main-street, died suddenly, on Saturday, from the effects of the heat.

Williamsburgh.

HELD TO AWAIT THE ACTION OF THE GRAND JURY.—Coroner BARRETT, of Brooklyn, E. D., on Friday evening last, concluded the investigations into the death of GEORGE BRUDE, the aged German who was killed by the fist of SAMUEL JOHNSON, a colored man. The striking was impulsively done while the German was sitting by JOHNSON'S wife, with a heavy stick, and on being knocked down the aged man hit his head on a projection of a wall—causing almost immediate death. The affair occurred on Sunday week, at No. 7 Marshall-street, Brooklyn, E. D. The evidence shows that the blow without the fall would not have caused death, but the jury held JOHNSON to await the action of the Grand Jury, and also CHARLES HONABLE, a witness of the transaction. They further censured Mr. PHILIP ENGLEHART for neglecting to procure medical aid for the injured man.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1863.

David T. Valentine, Clerk of the Common Council:

SIR: You will please notify the members of the Board of Aldermen to meet in special session in the Chamber of the Board, in the City Hall, on the fifteenth instant, at two o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of transacting such public business as may come before the Board.

ALDERMEN

JOHN FOX, First District.
JOHN McCOOL, Fifth District.
PETER MITCHELL, Eighth District.
JOHN HARDY, Eleventh District.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, Fourteenth District.
TERENCE FARLEY, Sixteenth District.
CHARLES H. HALL, Fourth District.
JAMES REED, Sixth District.
JACOB M. LONG, Seventeenth District.
CHARLES J. CHIPP, Seventh District.
LEWIS R. RYERS, Ninth District.

Present—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Mitchell, Alderman Henry was called to the chair.

The reading of the minutes of the last meetings were dispensed with.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Fox—

Whereas, During the recent thunder storm, which passed over this city, the liberty pole erected on the southerly end of the Battery was struck by lightning and completely demolished, rendering it necessary to have the same removed immediately, as it hourly endangers the lives of those passing in the vicinity; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have the damaged liberty-pole on the southerly end of the Battery removed, and a new liberty-pole erected in its place, to be in all respects similar to the one before it was damaged.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Masterson—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to procure and fit up a suitable room for the accommodation of the Assistant Treasurer of the Seventh Senatorial District, for the payment of the families of volunteers, who reside in that district, pursuant to section sixteen of the ordinance adopted by the Common Council on the sixteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was adopted.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

An ordinance entitled "An ordinance making additional provision for the families of persons who may volunteer or be drafted into the military service of the United States during the existing war, in accordance with chapter five hundred and fourteen of the Laws of 1863, and for other purposes."

By unanimous consent the paper was put upon its passage, and the same was concurred in on a division, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—13.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Assessments presented a report donating to the Protestant Methodist Episcopal Church, in Attorney-street, sufficient to enable them to pay off an assessment.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips presented a report to rebuild pier foot of Twenty-second-street, North River.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Sewers in favor of adopting resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in *Fifty-ninth-street*, from Second to Fifth avenues, through First-avenue to Sixtieth-street, to connect with the sewer already ordered in said street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, Hall, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Farley, Long—12.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the resolution approved by the Mayor October one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, directing "Fourteenth-street, from Union-place to Ninth-avenue, be repaved with Belgian pavement, the City to pay the whole of the expenses thereof," be and the same is hereby annulled, rescinded and repealed, and the following resolution adopted:

Resolved, That Fourteenth-street, from Union-place to the Tenth-avenue, be paved with Belgian and trap-block pavement, one-half the expense thereof to be paid by the owners of property on the line of the proposed improvement, and the other half by the City; the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance adopted therefor.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Fox, Henry, McCool, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Ryers, Hardy, Masterson, Ottiwell, Farley, Long—12.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Hardy moved that the present order of business be suspended, for the purpose of resuming the consideration of

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Which was carried.

Preamble, with resolution that the Governor be respectfully requested to take immediate measures to prohibit any and all persons from offering bounties, and from recruiting or procuring volunteers or substitutes from the City of New-York, for the purpose of taking them to other States.

Which was concurred in.

Resolved, That the Relief Committees of the several *Wards of the City of New-York*, be hereby directed not to grant any relief to any families of persons who shall enlist in any regiment raised for any other State, or who shall go as substitute for any person or persons drawn under the Conscription Act in any other place than the City of New-York.

Which was concurred in.

On motion, the Board then adjourned, and the President pro tem. announced that the Board stood adjourned until next Monday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 15, 1863.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Co.	106¼	3000 Harlem R.	154
1,000 U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	105¾	1000 do.	155
25,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ⅌ c. N. Oct. & Apr.	106¾	200 do. s10	155
26,000 U. S. 6s. 1-yr.c.b3.	99¼	200 do. s10	157
3,000 Ill. War Loan	99	200 do.	157
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s. '90	63	1000 do.	160
5,000 O. & Miss. R. C. b10	34	400 do.	161
1,000 Erie 3d M. Bs. '83	112	1400 do.	162
2,000 E. 4th M. Bs.	108	400 do. s10	161
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st M.	89½	400 do.	161½
3,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.	102	20 Nor. & Wor. R.	90
1,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	92	3100 Reading Railroad	116¾
2,000 P., F. W. & C. 1st.	106	200 Mich. Cen. R.	115¾
1,000 Miss. & Mo. L. Gr.	56	1200 M. So. & N. Ind. R.	107
21 Bank of Commerce	108	400 do.	107¾
60 St. Nicholas Bank	100	200 do.	107¾
65,000 American Gold	125¾	400 do. b10	107¾
3,200 do.	125¾	200 do. b3	107¾
300 Canton Co.	32½	200 do.	107¾
50 do.	33	400 do.	108
100 do.	33½	50 do. b10	108
5 Del. & Hud. Canal Co.	155	200 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	119
100 Cumb. Coal Pref.	29½	70 Panama R.	190
200 do. b10	29½	400 Tol. & Wab.	77
100 do.	29½	100 Illinois Cen. R. S.	120¾
100 do.	29½	600 do.	120¾
20 Quicksilv. M. Co.	49	50 do. b30	121
650 do.	49½	50 Ill. Cen. Scr. B. S.	100
100 do. b10	49½	1500 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	96
100 Cen. Am. Tr. Co.	22	200 do.	95¾
100 Min. Mining Co.	90	150 Gal. & Chi. R.	108¾
500 Bucks Co. Lead	3	100 do.	108¾
300 do.	3½	100 do. s10	108¾
100 do.	3½	40 do.	108
200 Am. Coal Co.	70	1600 Clev. & Tol.	115
50 do.	69	200 do. s30	114
50 Pacific Mail S. Co.	225	1000 Chi. & R. I. R.	107
		600 do.	107¼

[illegible]

[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
2100 Erie R.	105		10 M. & P. du C. 2d pr.		89¼
700 do.	106				
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]	100 P., Ft. W. & C. R.		73¾
50 Hud. R. R.	[illegible]		[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
200 Erie R. Pref.	103¾		[illegible]	do. b30	81¼
1300 Chic. & N. W. R.	26¼		100 A. & T. H.		[illegible]
500 do.	25¾		200 Chi. & Alt. P.		87
200 do. b30	26¾		100 do.		86¾
100 do. b30	27		100 Chic. & Alt. R.		81¼
450 Chi., B. & Q. R.	121		50 do.		82

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

400 Cum. Coal	29	400 Harlem R.	159
200 do.	29¾	100 do. s60	155
200 do.	29¾	100 do. b10	159¾
200 do.	29¾	2300 do.	160
100 do. b10	29¾	1200 do.	160
150 Canton Co.	32½	100 Harlem R. Prf.	125
100 do.	32¾	100 M. S. & N. I.	[illegible]
100 do. b10	32¾	1500 do.	108¾
10 Quicks'r M. Co.	50	400 do. s3	108¾
400 do.	49¾	2200 do.	108¾
150 Qu. Hill M. Co. s30	20	600 do.	108¾
600 Bucks Co. Ld. Co.	3⅜	1200 do.	108¾
500 do.	3⅜	900 do.	108¾
100 N. Y. Guano Co. b10	25	1500 do.	108¾
400 N. Y. Cen. R.	127½	500 do. s3	108¾
200 do.	127½	600 do.	108¾
900 do. s3	127½	600 do. b10	109
200 do.	127¾	200 do.	109¾
200 do.	127¾	2000 do.	109¾
300 do.	127¾	2300 do.	109¾
100 Erie Railway	107	1700 do.	109¾
2300 do.	107¼	1300 do. b3	109¾
300 do.	107¼	500 M. S. & N. I. G.	119
2400 do.	107¼	200 Ill. Cen. R.	121
200 do. s10	107¼	100 Gal. & Chic. R.	108¾
300 do. s3	107¼	100 Clev. & T. R.	115¾
500 do. b10	107¼	1150 Chi. & R. I. R.	107¼
600 do.	107¾	200 do.	107¼
1300 Erie R. Prf.	104¾	500 Chi. & N. W.	27¼
500 do.	104¾	100 P., F. W. & C. R.	73¾
300 do. b3	105	100 do.	73¾
300 Hudson R.	147½	100 do.	73¾
3200 Reading R.	117	200 do.	73¾
1500 do. b3	117	600 do.	73¾
900 Mich. Cen. R.	116	200 do.	74

MONDAY, Aug. 17—A. M.

Business was seriously impeded during the week, by the oppressively warm weather. Increased animation was discernible in the Dry Goods Trade, the demand having been quite active, chiefly for Domestic Woolens, and desirable styles of Imported Dress Goods, which were selling advantageously. Domestic Cottons were quoted somewhat firmer. The receipts and sales of Breadstuffs and Provisions were on a restricted scale, and at the close, the market favored buyers. The movements in General Merchandise were very moderate for the season. Gold fell off to 125½, and Exchange on London, to 138¾@139. Money was quite stringent early in the week, but was subsequently in greater abundance, and obtainable at easier rates 5@6 ⅌ cent. for call loans, have been the closing figures. The Stock Market was much excited throughout the week, especially for the Shares of the Grand Trunk Railway lines, and sharp and rapid fluctuations took place in prices. Saturday's operations were extensive, strengthening prices, which closed buoyantly. The sales of United States Popular Loan during the week were $3,503,150, of which $1,706,700 through the Loan Agency, and $1,796,450 by subscriptions direct at the Treasury Office. The Sub-Treasury Balance on Saturday afternoon was $25,618,327.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

American Gold Coin	126¾@125¾
U. S. 6s, coup. 1881	[illegible]
New-York Central	[illegible]
New-York and Erie	[illegible]
Erie Preferred Shares	[illegible]
Rock Island	106@[illegible]
Michigan Guaranteed	[illegible]
Michigan Southern	[illegible]
Michigan Central	116@[illegible]
Toledo	11[illegible]@[illegible]
Illinois Central	120¾@[illegible]
Pacific Mail	22[illegible]@[illegible]
Hudson River	132@[illegible]
Harlem Preferred	[illegible]
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	[illegible]
Harlem Common	[illegible]
Fort Wayne and Chicago	[illegible]
Chicago and North Western	[illegible]
Prairie du Chien	[illegible]
Chicago and Alton	[illegible]

New-York Central opened on Saturday at 126½ and closed at the First Board at 127, but since then has gone up to 128½ and is still on the rise. Erie brought 105¾@106 at the Board, and at the present writing is selling freely in the Street at 108@108½. Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, which was sold down to 71, has been among the strongest Stocks of the day, and were sold at 81½ at the Board, and subsequently at 83. The great staple of speculation of the day, however, was Harlem, of which the sales, public and private, were immense, commencing at the Board at 154, advancing then to 162, then receding to 159½@160, and rallying by 3 o'clock to 163. Michigan Southern was also active and strong, with a large business at the Board at 107@108, and standing at 109½ subsequently. At 4 o'clock on Saturday the following prices were made in comparison with Friday night's quotations:

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
Gold Coin	126¾	125¾	Harlem Pref.	140	141
U. S. 6s, 1881	106¾	106¼	Mich. Central	115	116
N. Y. Central	126	127	Mich. Southern	107¼	109¾
Erie	105¾	107¾	Mich. Guarant'd	119	119¾
Erie Preferred	103¾	105	Illinois Cen.	120	123
Hudson	140	147	Pittsburgh	95¾	95¾
Pacific Mail	225	225	Fort Wayne	72	80
Harlem	149¾	163	Rock Island	106¾	107¾
Canton	32½	33	Northwest	26	27¾
Prairie du Chien	48¾	50	Galena	108¾	108¾
Treas. Cer., new	99¾	99¾	Reading	116	117¾
Terre Haute	62	63¾			

The following bids were made on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Broadway	165
Manhattan	140	Am. Exchange	109
Mechanics	114	Metropolitan	113
Union	112	St. Nicholas	100
America	123	Importers & Traders	110
Mech. & Traders'	106	Park	120
State of New-York	103¾	Manufac. & Mer.	97
Commerce	103		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	103	A. & T. H. 2d pref.	82¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est.	100	A. & T. H. 2d inc.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, subs.	102	[illegible]	44
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	103¾	Chic. & N. W. S. F.	100¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	114	Chi. & N. W. Ints. 2d s.	99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	127	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	64
Erie, thirds, '83	112¾	Han. & St. Jos. Ints.	77
Erie fourths, '80	106	Del. L. & W. 1sts	113
Erie fifths, '88	106	Del. L. & W. 2ds	109
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts '77	109	Tol. & Wab. firsts	101
Hud. R. firsts, '69	113	Tol. & Wab. seconds	93
Hud. R. seconds, S F '85	117	Mil. & P. du C. firsts	106
Hud. R. thirds, '75	104	Gal. & Chic. ext.	110
Hud. R. conv., '67	105	Chi. & R. Island ints.	105¾
Harlem firsts, '69 & '72	110	Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	110
Harlem seconds, '68	106	New-Jersey C. firsts	105
Harlem thirds, '68	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	106
Mich. C., '60 & '73	119	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	102
Mich. S. seconds	102¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	92
N. Ind., Goshen line, '68	102	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	89
M. S. & N. Ind. S F	109¾	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	82
Ill. Cen., '75	115	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	56
Al. & T. H. firsts	102		

Gold took another turn downward on Saturday. The sales at the Board were at 125¾@125¼, and it has since receded to 125@125½. The Exports on Saturday were $480,076 70—by the *America* $190,103 50, the *City of Manchester* $114,000, and the *Corsica*, for the West Indies, $175,973 20. Foreign Exchange also ruled lower, and the sales of the morning were at 137½@137¾ for Bankers' sterling, which it would be difficult to obtain now.

The Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad Company has opened books of subscription for its increased Capital Stock at the Peoples' Bank in this City. The earnings of the Company for the last two years compare as follows:

Earnings from Aug. 1, 1861, to Aug. '62	$436,580 00
Earnings from Aug. 1, 1862, to Aug. '63	553,004 16
Increase	$107,424 16

The Import entries of the past week amount to $4,063,010 against $1,957,397 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,184,080 against $3,697,657 same week in 1862. The export of Specie is $1,310,230 against $700,431 same week last year. The Customs for the week are $1,071,820.

The Foreign Trade tables for the port of New-York, which we published a few weeks since, having completed the Commercial or Treasury year 1862–'63, ending the 30th June, ult., we resume our weekly comparative returns for the current calendar year, beginning 1st January last. The tables referred to make the import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for six months from 1st January to 30th June, 1863, (exclusive of $654,000 Foreign Specie,)

Amount to	$99,495,000
Add since 1st July	14,465,974
Total since Jan. 1	$114,961,974
Against same time 1862	110,504,875
Increased Import in 1863	$4,477,099

The same tables make the Export clearances of Domestic Produce, including Foreign articles reëxported, from

Jan. 1 to June 30, 1863	$91,602,000
Add since July 1	19,369,457
Total since Jan. 1	$110,971,457
Against same time 1862	85,411,875
Increased Export 1863	$25,559,582

The Exports of Specie from Jan. 1 to June 30, 1863, were

30, 1863, were	$20,632,000
Add since July 1	6,814,000
Total since Jan. 1	$27,447,000
Against same time 1862	37,916,000
Decreased Specie Export 1863	$10,469,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 15, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 25 bbls. Ashes, 9,707 bbls. Flour, 167 bbls. and 881 bags Corn Meal, 47,756 bushels Wheat, 21,513 bushels Corn, 11,614 bushels Oats, 60 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,687 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 40 bbls., including Pots, at $6 87½@$7, and Pearls at $8 87½@$9 ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, 908 bbls., including 811 bbls. Pots and 55 bbls. Pearls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been in more demand, chiefly to supply the wants of distant buyers, and prices of desirable styles have been very firm. At the public sale on Friday, which was very well attended, men's Kip Boots brought $2@$2 27½; men's Thick Boots, $2 55@$2 67½; boys' Thick Boots, $1 60@$1 95; men's Calf Boots, $2@$3 20; men's Grain Cavalry Boots, $3@$3 65; men's Napoleon Boots, $3 20@$4; men's Buff Top Balmorals, $1 50@$1 60; men's Split Brogans, 80c.@$1; women's Goat Balmorals, 93c.@$1 15; Misses' Goat Balmorals, 85c.@90c. ⅌ pair. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, of this morning, says: "The demand for Boots and Shoes from the interior is fair for the season; and though many of the heavy Western buyers have returned home without laying in their usual quantum of stocks, it is understood they will mostly return to this market and complete their purchases next October and November, when they are expecting better terms. In this we fear they will be disappointed, as the large Government contracts which have lately been given out, amounting in the aggregate to some 400,000 pairs army bootees, will keep manufacturers fully occupied in the meantime, and prevent any decline in stock or work. The latter are doing all they can with the facilities at their command, and most of them have orders ahead. The country is being scoured in all directions for workmen, and every nerve is strained to fill orders for goods deliverable between now and the last of September."

COAL—Has been quiet at former prices.

COTTON—Has been in limited request, closing heavily at 67c.@67½c. for Middling, ⅌ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are scarce and quiet at former prices, $6 25@$6 12½ ⅌ cwt. Mackerel have been in fair demand, but at slightly reduced rates, including small and large No. 1 at $11 25@$11 75; No. 2 at $9 75@$10 50; No. 3 at $5@$7 ⅌ bbl. Pickled Salmon and Pickled Herring have been quiet and nominal. Smoked Herring have been in moderate request at 26c.@28c. for No. 1, and 30c.@33c. for scaled.

FRUIT—The main inquiry has been for Raisins, at $4 40@$4 50 for Layer, and $4 10 for Bunch, per box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand at drooping prices, especially for all other than fresh ground. Sales, since our last, 12,700 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $3 90@$4 50; poor to choice extra State at $4 65@$5 35, chiefly at $4 75@$5 05; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 15@$5 30 ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$3 90	@4 50
Extra State	4 65	@5 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	4 65	@7 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	5 15	@5 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 35	@7 00
Extra Genesee	5 40	@7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@8 75

Southern Flour continues heavy. Sales since our last, 800 bbls., at $5 40@$6 40 for poor to good superfine; $6 45@$7 90 for fancy to choice brands, and $8@$9 for very superior family brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet and declining. Sales 430 bbls. Extra at $4 80@$7 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate demand at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $3 90 for Jersey, and $4 30@$4 35 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Sales, 150 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less active, and prices, particularly of inferior and common qualities, much depressed; sales since our last, 90,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 28@$1 35; Amber Western, at $1 27@$1 30; Red do., at $1 15@$1 26; Amber Iowa, at $1 20@$1 25; Milwaukee Club, at 95c.@$1 10; Chicago Spring, at 90c.@$1 10 ⅌ bushel. Corn continues heavy. Sales have been reported to-day of 106,000 bushels, at 67c.@68c. for sound Mixed Western; 65½c.@67c. for unsound do.; 70c.@73c. for Yellow Western, and 71c.@72c. for White do., ⅌ bushel. Rye continues in limited demand, at 80c.@90c., according to quality, ⅌ bushel. Oats are less active, including Canada, at 42c.@55c.; Western, at 56c.@62c.; State, at 63c.@65c., ⅌ bushel. Barley is dull and nominal. 15,000 bushels Malt sold at $1 40@$1 55 ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been in fair request to-day, at 90c.@$1 12½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in fair demand, at 15c.@22c. ⅌ lb.

HEMP—Manila has been more sought after, closing firmly at 10½c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been in limited demand at former rates. The week's receipts reached only 14,448 Hides. Sales 23,100 Hides, the latter including 6,400 Buenos Ayres, 21@23 lbs., 25c.@25½c. cash, usual selection; 4,200 Montevideo, 18@21 lbs., part 25c. cash, usual selection; 1,750 Rio Grande Kips, 13@18 lbs., 25c. cash, usual selection; 3,000 Porto Cabello, 22 lbs., *on private terms; 2,950 Wet Salted California, 50 lbs.*, 12c. cash, usual selection; 2,600 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., 9½c.@9¾c. cash, rejecting bad hides. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands: 412,800 dry Hides, 5,000 wet-salted Hides, and 100 bales East India Hides.

INDIGO—Has been more inquired for at rising prices.

LATHS—Eastern have been quiet and depressed, at $1 35 ⅌ thousand.

LEATHER—The week's business in this line, Messrs. WHEEL & WEIDEMEYER notice thus: "Hemlock Sole—The inquiry is active and general for most descriptions, especially so for prime middle and heavy leather. The latter kind and heavy damaged are quite scarce; some choice small lots thereof have realized fancy prices. The receipts and sales of the week have been of about equal extent. Oak Sole—Prices are unchanged. The demand is good and general. Receipts small, and stock in dealers' hands much reduced. Upper-in-rough has been rather quiet. Week's receipts of sole leather about 41,000 sides."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate request, and sales have been made, since our last, of 1,100 bbls., at $11 50@$11 75 for Old Mess; $13 25@$13 50 for New Mess; $10 50@$10 87½ for Prime ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats have been quiet to-day, at 5¼c.@5½c. for Hams and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon is in limited request at 6c.@7½c. ⅌ lb.; sales, 420 boxes. Lard is *less buoyant to-day; sales 350 tcs. and bbls. at 9⅝c.@10¼c.* ⅌ lb. Beef is dull and heavy; sales, 150 bbls., at $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess, and $9 75@$13 25 for *Plain Mess*, ⅌ bbl. Butter continues in limited demand, at 14c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@22c. for common to choice State, ⅌ lb. Cheese is selling in lots at 8c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 125 bags East India, at $7@$7 25 ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been very quiet and somewhat nominal in price.

SALTPETRE—Crude is dull at 13c.@13¼c. ⅌ lb.

SKINS—Have been in more request and quoted very firm.

TALLOW—Sales 80,000 lbs. at 10¼c.@10½c. ⅌ lb.

TIN—Has been in very moderate demand at previous prices.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 400 bbls., in lots, part at 46½c.@45½c. ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—Private transactions have been unimportant, this week—prices continuing to favor purchasers. The week's sales included 50,000 lbs. domestic fleece at 65c.@71½c.; 12,000 do., pulled, at 60c.@70c.; 20,000 lbs. Mestiza on private terms; 900 bales Cape at 32½c.@35c.; 50 bales Cordova at 37½c.; small lots of Donskoi at 20c.@40c.; 220 bales Buenos Ayres and other foreign on private terms ⅌ lb. The auction sale on Wednesday was thinly attended, and was decidedly spiritless. The weather was a great impediment to its success. Prices generally fell short of the expectations of the owners. 226 bales Donskoi were sold at 26c.@29½c.; 44 bales washed do. at 27½c.@36½c.; 20 do. unwashed do. at 35½c.@36½c.; 10 do. Lubec unwashed at 25c.; 10 do. Mogadore at 22c.; 7 do. unwashed do. at 22c.; 6 do. African at 20c.; 20 do. Syrian at 21c.@21½c.; 16 do. Algerian unwashed at 20c.; 20 do. Salonica at 20c.; 20 do. unwashed do. at 16½c.@23c.; 96 do. Provence at 20½c.@23½c.; 34 do. Mestiza unwashed at 15½c.@22½c.; 10 do. English pulled at 13½c.; 13 do. Valparaiso at 19½c.; 107 do. Santa Fé at 25c.@26c.; 187 do. California do., at 14c.@32½c.; 10 do. Mexican washed, at 20c.; 127 do. Cape, 27½c.@34½c.; 13 do. Moro unwashed, 13c.@14½c.; 26 do. Mertenona, 13½c.@15c., and 24 do. Mestiza and Merino at 19½c.@24c., making a total of 1,042 bales.... The Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, of this morning, says: "We have no special variation to note in prices current in this market. The transactions for the week do not foot up more than 150,000 lbs. Domestic, at a range of 65c.@75c. for Fleece, and 65c.@68c. for Pulled, the outside figures for Billings' extra, which is scarce and commands full prices. These sales include 15,000 lbs. fine Ohio Fleece (of which there are no large lots in the market) at 74c.; 20,000 lbs. mixed Western at 70c.; a quantity of tub-washed California at 80c.; lots of New-York State at 65c.@67c.; and of Vermont and Maine at 65c.@70c. In foreign the transactions have been moderate and confined mostly to the finer descriptions, including Cape at 33c.@[illegible]c.; Mestiza (fine) at 35c.@[illegible]c.; and Cumbo at [illegible]c."

FREIGHTS—Have been very quiet to-day; rates depressed. For Liverpool, the engagements included 500 bbls. Flour, at 1s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; 25,000 bushels Grain at 5½d.@6d. ⅌ bushel, part by steamer; 1,600 bxs. Cheese, at 40s. ⅌ ton. For London, 3,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.@2s. 10½d. ⅌ bbl. For Glasgow, 7,000 bushels Wheat at 7d. ⅌ bushel. For Bremen, 300 bbls. Flour, at 2s. ⅌ bbl. For Antwerp, 175 tons Heavy Goods, at 30s.@40s. ⅌ ton. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A Norwegian brig to Marseilles, 2,000 bbls. Alcohol, 3⅜c.; a Greek brig to London, 16,000 Wheat, 5s. 6d.; a Prussian bark, 350 tons, to Dublin, 25,000 Wheat, 6s. 3d.; a Hamburg brig, 240 tons, to Pernambuco, $1 25 ⅌ bbl.; a brig, 236 tons, from Bangor to Aspinwall, Lumber, $17, gold; a British brig, 186 tons, from St. Stephens, N. B., to St. Domingo, Lumber, $10, and back to New-York, Logwood, $5; one, 151 tons, hence to St. Domingo, $1,800, gold; a brig, 182 tons, to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, $3,000; a bark, 296 tons, to Sagua, $2,000, gold; a British brig to St. Thomas, 80c. ⅌ bbl.; one to Barbadoes, 254 tons, $1,825; steamer *Blackstone*, to Government; *a British bark, 342 tons, to Valparaiso and Caldera*, and back to New-York; a Hamburg bark, 330 tons, Callao and back; a British schooner, 158 tons, to Vera Cruz; a British brig, 239 tons, to South Side Cuba and back; a British schooner, 130 tons, to Port-au-Platt; a British brig, 300 tons, to Matamoras, and ship *James R. Keeler*, 1,292 tons, to San Francisco, on terms not made public.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22	New-York	Southampton.
Glasgow	Aug. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Aug. 22	New-York	Hamburg.
China	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Wash'ton	Aug. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Bavaria	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Virginia	Aug. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernian	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Quebec.
Kangaroo	Aug. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Etna	Aug. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	Aug. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Caroline	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Shannon	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	Aug. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via Erie Railroad*)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at	5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

RICHARD JOHNS.—HELEN THINKS SHE saw you on Broadway yesterday. If in the City, call on us. Aug. 14, 1863. ELIZA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

YOU WANT TO SCARE MUSQUITOES.

Day and night musquitoes bite
And fill us with vexation;
Just let them smell the stuff we sell
And see their consternation.

Ladies and gentlemen who desire exemption from musquitoes, should proceed at once to the drug-store and procure a box of PAPE'S celebrated Musquito Powder, the presence of which will, in a few minutes, drive every musquito out of the room it occupies, without discommoding or annoying the persons in said room in the least degree.

Nothing at all in it poisonous or unpleasant to humanity, but something frightful to musquitoes.

Try a box, it will cost but twenty-five cents and yield you five dollars' worth of pleasure.

See what others say of it:

I have used one box of PAPE'S Musquito Powder, and can recommend it as a sure remedy to get clear of musquitoes. P. CLOSS,
No. 44 Fulton-st., New-York.

CHAS. ENRICH, of Newark, No. 271 Broad-st., says that one box drove all the little pests entirely away.

CHAS. KIRCHOFF, No. 27 Market-st., and hundreds of others have given written testimony to this effect. Thousands of others will do the same.

HAHNE & BLOCH,
No. 136 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., Sole Agents.
J. LEOBOLDT, Depot No. 510 Broadway, New-York.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'

MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

BRIGGS' ALLEVIATOR—FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, tender feet, &c., 25 and 50 cents per box. For inflamed bunions, festered corns, ingrowing nails, &c., use Dr. BRIGGS' CURATIVE. Sold by druggists and sent by mail at 50 cents and $1 per box. Corns, bunions, bad nails, &c., cured by Dr. J. BRIGGS, Practical Chiropodist, No. 212 Broadway.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED! SUBSTITUTES WANTED!! SUBSTITUTES WANTED!!—Large cash bounties paid. Come on and get your cash. Highest prices paid at No. 422 Walnut-st., second floor, Philadelphia.

THE ASTOR LIBRARY WILL BE CLOSED from Aug. 3 to Aug. 29, inclusive, 1863. By Order of the Trustees.

MACHINERY.

BOILERS.—FOR SALE, THREE STEAMBOAT boilers in complete order. They are 30 feet long and 11 feet through. Apply to AYMAR & CO., Nos. 34 and 35 South-st.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MACHINERY MERCHANTS, No. 13 Dey-st., works at Paterson, N. J. Manufacture stationary and portable steam engines and boilers, flax, hemp, tow, oakum, rope machinery, &c.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Dealers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—STALLS IN A PRIVATE STABLE for three horses, with two carriages; location near the 5th-av., and not above 14th-st. Address B. B. B., Box No. 176 Times Office.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. [illegible] East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

DRY GOODS

GREAT BARGAINS TO CLOSE STOCK.
ELEGANT FRENCH ORGANDIE ROBES,
$3 50 and $5 each, value $6 and $12.
EXTRA FINE PARIS ORGANDIES,
by the yard, 2s. and 2s. 6d.
BROCHE GRENADINE BAREGE,
CARRIAGE AND TRAVELING CLOAKS,
at equally low prices.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
MANTILLAS; CIRCULARS! SACKS!
DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS!
GREAT ATTRACTION!
UNPARALLELED BARGAINS!
CLOSING OUT SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., are now closing out their entire stock at a great sacrifice. 3,000 yards beautiful check Summer Silks, Reduced to 50 cents per yard. 2,000 yards real India Wash Silks, very heavy, 27 inches wide, reduced to 75 cents. The above Silks are without doubt the greatest bargains that has been offered for years.
ALSO,
Silk Grenadines, Bareges, real French Organdies, Jaconets, Lawns, Mozambiques, Poplins, and a great variety of Dress Goods.
Rich Silk and Cloth Sacks, Circulars and Mantillas, all to be closed out within the next thirty days, regardless of cost. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

R. H. MACY.
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE SHAWLS, LINEN HDKFS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY, WHITE GOODS.
LINENS, FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, HOSIERY, PARASOLS, SUN UMBRELLAS, MADE-UP UNDERCLOTHING.
N. B.—LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES, ONE DOLLAR A PAIR, EQUAL IN QUALITY TO ANY IN THE CITY. R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., 2 doors below 14th-st.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 653 BROADWAY, between Bleecker and 14th sts. Second story is filled with goods from JAPAN, INDIA, CHINA, MANILLA and American Indians, not to be found elsewhere, viz.: PINEAPPLE goods and dresses; new do. plain white; SILKS, SATINS, SEERSUCKERS, CONCAN, CRAPES, BATHING GOODS, LACQUERED ARTICLES; elegant CHINA and TEA SETS; NEW French and Chinese Feather Fans; American INDIAN fans with birds, and bark work; Camphor and Sandal-wood Trunks and Boxes with suitable fancy articles for Europeans. Wholesale and retail. Catalogues sent per mail.

ZEPHYR WORSTED CLOSING OUT.—Eight thousand pounds at retail at wholesale prices. Ladies out of the City would do well to send their orders, as Worsted will be very high this Fall. Saxony Yarns, all colors, Canvas Needles, &c., &c. N. B.—A great variety of Hair Nets, Fans and Fancy Goods, at ELGER'S, Nos. 380 and 382 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY a neat, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or general housemaid; washes and irons well; no objection to the country; can do the general housework of a small family; wages $7. Call at No. 102 East 21st-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A situation as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and laundress, by a Protestant young woman, highly recommended. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a Protestant young woman, who is a first-class cook, and has the best City reference. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., between Broadway and University-place, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, tidy woman, with excellent city reference, a situation as cook and to do part of the washing in good style; is an excellent baker, makes pastry, soups and jellies. Wages $8 to $9. City or country. Call at No. 102 East 21st-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A WELL-recommended, willing and obliging young woman desires a situation, in City or country, as down-stairs servant; no objection to general housework; is an excellent cook and baker; also first-rate laundress. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—Situation wanted, in either of the above capacities, in a private family, by a most respectable and responsible woman; in neatness, efficiency and willingness of disposition will be found a valuable servant; refers to Brooklyn families. Apply at CHRISTOPHER'S, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, a situation as assistant book-keeper or general clerk, or as copyist, in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give good reference. Address ASSISTANT, care of the Mercantile Advertising Office, No. 288 Broadway.

AS ASSISTANT CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN, who speaks German and English, wishes a situation as assistant clerk in an office, or in any wholesale business. He can write, etc. well, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address C. T. L., State of New-Jersey, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman or groom; is a good and careful driver; is sober and attentive to his business; has good City reference. Can be seen by addressing C. W., No. 744 Broadway, or Box No. 301 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—SITUATION wanted, by a single Protestant man, as coachman and gardener; is an excellent groom; willing to make himself useful, with good references for the City or country. Call or address No. 149 Grand-st.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, as first-class gardener, by a married man, without children; can furnish unexceptionable references. Address J. M. O., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF STEADY habits, a situation to work on a gentleman's place; is a good vegetable gardener; or would drive and take care of a horse in the City. Can come well recommended. Address, for one day, P. F., Box No. 206 Times Office.

HELP WANTED

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS gardener, who understands his business thoroughly and can furnish testimonials as to character and ability. Address T, Box No. 1,867 L. P. O.

A SALESMAN WANTED.—A SALESMAN IN our Chandelier department; none but one fully acquainted with this branch of the business need apply.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.

A COOK.—WANTED, A PROTESTENT WOMAN as cook and to assist in the washing, to go a short distance in the country; must be thoroughly competent and have references from former employers. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

A FIRST-CLASS COOK.—WANTED A FIRST-class cook; also, a first-class laundress for a private family; must understand their business thoroughly, and come well recommended; also, two first-class ironers; wages $12 per month. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 307 4th-av.

A NIGHT WATCHMAN—WANTED, A SITUATION as night watchman for a hotel, by an experienced man, who thoroughly understands the business and can give good reference. Address WATCHMAN, care of the Mercantile Advertising Office, No. 288 Broadway.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED—A PROTESTANT young woman as waitress, who can come well recommended, at No. 29 East 22d-st.

1,000 CLOAK-MAKERS WANTED.—WE want 1,000 good, experienced hands, to make cloaks. To good seamstresses, who thoroughly understand their business, we will give good pay, and an immediate and steady job. Also, 50 experienced hands, to run Grover & Baker's sewing-machines. Apply this day at the cloak manufactory of ALLEN & PAINE, No. 386 Broadway, rear entrance.

JEWELERS WANTED.—TWO FIRST-class jewelers may hear of a situation where they will receive good wages and steady employment; one must understand engraving. Address or apply to W. F. GANNETT, Manufacturing Jeweler, No. 6 Cornhill-court, Boston.

TWO MEN WANTED—ONE AS GARDENER, who thoroughly understands vegetable gardening and grapery, and the other as groom; must understand his business perfectly; both must come well recommended. Apply this day, at BEDELL'S, No. 307 6th-av.

TO PRINTERS.—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN, accustomed to running Gordon's presses, can hear of a permanent situation and good wages, by addressing, for two days, STOCKTON, Box No. 125 *Times* office.

TO PRINTERS.—A SMART LAD OF SIXTEEN, who can set type correct and rapidly, wishes a situation in some establishment to finish his apprenticeship. Address L., Box 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN BOY, IN A WHOLEsale jewelry store; must be of genteel appearance, from 12 to 15 years of age, and reside with his parents. Call at No. 21 John-st., front office, second floor.

WANTED—A WOMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS thoroughly the Upholstery business, to take charge of the female hands employed in that department. Apply by letter, with references, to A. T. STEWART & CO.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT CONFIDENTIAL book-keeper. Address CHAS., Box No. 116 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—FIFTY GOOD CLOAK HANDS. APply at entrance of store on 9th-st., to
A. T. STEWART & CO.

WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERERS can find steady employment by applying to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 9th-st.

RETAIL DRY-GOODS SALESMAN WANTED—Of experience in the trade. Apply to JOURNEAY & BURNHAM, No. 144 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank, Room No. 3, second floor.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 2 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WALLACK'S—TRUE TO THE LAST—THE GHOST.

WINTER GARDEN—NATALIE; OR, THE DEATH BARON OF THE LOIRE.

IRVING HALL—FALLON'S STEREOPTICAN.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $3 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Two copies one year	3 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The draft in this City will be resumed on Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Sixth District, at the headquarters of the Assistant Provost-Marshal, No. 165 Sixth-avenue. This fact is announced officially this morning in our advertising columns. In anticipation of this important event, Major-Gen. DIX, who is now in command of the Department of the East, has issued an address to the citizens of New-York, explaining the circumstances under which the draft is to be made, commanding submission to the terms of the Conscription law, and closing with a significant warning of ample preparation on the part of the authorities to meet all unlawful opposition promptly and effectually. We also publish this morning an important letter from Provost-Marshal-General FRY to the Secretary of War, in answer to the allegations contained in the letter of Adj.-Gen. WATERBURY, regarding the enrollment in this State.

Rumors were current in the Army of the Potomac yesterday that the rebels were about to attempt a flank movement on our left, and that a large rebel force was approaching Dumfries. We are assured that should the rebels attempt such a movement they will not find us unprepared.

Private advices from ROSECRANS' army state that our forces have been divided into two grand divisions, and moved forward toward Chattanooga on Monday last, by different routes. The siege of the rebel stronghold will doubtless soon commence, as it is not probable that our forces will meet with any very serious opposition before reaching there.

A highly intelligent gentleman, who has made his escape from his former residence near Knoxville, Tennessee, and reached New-Albany, Indiana, states that he had many opportunities to learn the plans of the rebels, and that he is convinced, from positive information, that they design invading Kentucky in large force, as soon as the corn shall have become dry enough to grind into meal, and for feeding purposes. The plan for this invasion, he is satisfied, is fully matured, and Louisville is the main point aimed at. Our informant says that the rebels are confident of their ability, when ROSECRANS shall commence his movement into Georgia, to easily occupy that portion of Kentucky west of the Kentucky River, as they are promised assistance from sympathizers, and do not doubt that it will be afforded. The disposition which Gen. BURNSIDE is now making of his forces is very likely to interfere seriously with any project of this kind.

An item of war news—the first for some time—comes from Missouri. Col. CATHERWOOD, commanding a Missouri regiment of artillery, telegraphs to headquarters at St. LOUIS, from Pineville, McDonald County, that he was attacked by the rebel Col. COFFEE Saturday, and that the rebels were severely handled. COFFEE's force was completely routed, with the loss of thirty or forty killed and a number wounded.

A man who represents himself as a Government teamster arrived in Covington, Ky., on Monday, and reports that on Thursday last, Aug. 6, a detachment of SCOTT's rebel cavalry attacked and captured a train of one hundred and sixty Government wagons near London, Kentucky. No such report has reached us from other sources.

The Toledo *Blade* has late information relative to the alleged withdrawal of VALLANDIGHAM, and says that the rumor is that a proposal is to be presented him, requiring a pledge that, in case of his election, he will cooperate fully with the National Government in the support of its war measures, and that he is to have the choice of signing it or giving place to some man who will make that pledge. "We have," says the *Blade*, "evidence which satisfies us that the report is correct, and that the movement is led by men on the ticket with VALLANDIGHAM, who were among the most prominent in securing his nomination, and who could not have got the places they now occupy but for their support of him."

FROM EUROPE.

By the steamship *Hibernian*, which passed Cape Race on Friday evening, we receive advices from Europe five days later. She left Liverpool on the 6th, and Greencastle on the 7th inst. The political news by this arrival is of but little importance. The rebel Cotton Loan on the 5th touched a point as low as 35 per cent. discount, but subsequently rallied somewhat, the latest quotations being 26 to 24 discount. The London *Times* editorily apologizes for the tumble in the loan, and says that if the battle of Gettysburgh had resulted differently, the sagacity of the patrons of the loan would have been justified. The *Times* also contains a letter from Mr. MCRAE, agent for the loan, who explains the means taken by the rebel Government to secure an amount of cotton adequate to secure the loan. Their purchases, he says, will "probably" amount to 500,000 bales. The London *Morning Post* thinks the "bluster" of the North regarding Canada may have the good effect of inducing the Canadians to look after their defences. The aspect of the Polish question has undergone little change. It is understood that, instead of a collective note to Russia, each of the Powers will forward a separate one, but identical in idea. The Russians had suffered another defeat at the hands of the revolutionists. The Emperor of Austria has invited an assembly of the German sovereigns, to discuss the question of a reorganization of the Germanic Confederation. The Liverpool Cotton market was flat and unchanged. Breadstuffs and Provisions were dull. Consols were quiet at 93@93¼ for money.

GENERAL NEWS.

Gen. SIBLEY telegraphs, under date of the 7th inst., that he has had three engagements with 3,000 Sioux warriors, in all of which the Indians were routed, and finally driven across the Missouri River, with the loss of all their subsistence, &c., and at least one hundred and fifty killed and wounded. The loss among the white troops was but seven killed and wounded. Gen. POPE considers Indian hostilities east of the Missouri as at an end, LITTLE CROW, the principal Chief, having been killed, and his son captured.

The Board of Aldermen met Saturday and concurred in the adoption of the $3,000,000 conscript exemption ordinance, passed by the Board of Councilmen on Friday, and concurred also in the resolutions requesting Gov. SEYMOUR to forbid recruiting here for volunteers or substitutes for regiments in other States, and in the resolution prohibiting the extension of aid from the City Relief Fund to the families of persons enlisting in regiments out of the City. The Board adjourned to meet P. M. on Monday.

The Stock market was quite active during the day, closing with much firmness. Gold and Exchange were dull. General trade was also dull.

The Draft in New-York.

There will be found in the TIMES this morning three official documents of very great interest and importance to the citizens of New-York. One of these documents (to be found in our advertising columns) consists of three parts—the first being an announcement from the President of the number of troops (2,050) assigned as the first proportional part of the quota to be furnished by the Sixth District—the second being an order from the Provost-Marshal-General to make the draft in the aforesaid district with the least possible delay—and the third part being a notification from the Provost-Marshal of the same district that the draft therein will be commenced on Wednesday of this week, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

The second document we referred to is a proclamation from Gen. DIX, the Commander of this Department, to the citizens of New-York, concerning the forthcoming draft. Gen. DIX makes some most admirable, moderate and discreet, yet firm and soldier-like suggestions for the consideration of our people as friends of the Union and of the good order of society. He shows the absolute necessity of the draft, as well as its justice. He argues its constitutionality, and cites the authority of some of the greatest of American names in favor of a draft. He sets forth that it is a law of the land, and resistance to it is revolt against the constituted authorities of the country. He shows the lightness with which it bears upon the community, and contrasts it with the all-devouring conscription law of the rebels. He obviates any objection to the accuracy of the enrollment in this city by stating that the President has ordered it to be revised, that the quota now to be raised has been reduced in the districts whose quota is found fault with, and that all accounts will be fairly adjusted. He denounces those who array themselves by word or deed against the law, and tells those who may combine to renact the scenes of cruelty and devastation by which the City has recently been dishonored, that they will "be treated as enemies of the country and of mankind." Gen. DIX modestly and briefly refers to his own services in the field in the cause of the Union during the last two years, praises the patriotism which New-York has exhibited in all emergencies, and exhorts the people to sustain her orderly character and good name. He closes with the following warning, which it may be well to here reproduce:

"Should these suggestions be disregarded by any among you, and renewed attempts be made to disturb the public peace, to break down the barriers which the law has set up for the security of property and life, and to defeat the execution of a law which it is my duty to enforce, I warn all such persons that ample preparation has been made to vindicate the authority of the Government, and that the first exhibitions of disorder or violence will be met by the most prompt and vigorous measures for their repression."

The last of the three official documents to which we alluded, is the reply of the Provost-Marshal-General to the statements of Gov. SEYMOUR, and to the report of the Adjutant-General of this State, which we published last week. It was evidently the object of the Governor and his subordinate to bewilder the President and the country by challenging them to a tilt in the midst of an endless labyrinth of figures. So far as it related to people generally, Messrs. SEYMOUR and WATERBURY had greatly the advantage in such a case. Some of the most essential documents and dates were inaccessible to all but the authorities; and an adroit and dishonest schemer could so arrange the figures and the tables as to suit precisely his own ends, and make the worse appear the better reason; while it was quite impossible, even for those who were firmly convinced that there was error and falsity in WATERBURY's report and SEYMOUR's letters, to show where the error lay. But the Provost-Marshal-General deals with the subject very effectively and conclusively; and furnishes a remarkable instance of "how plain a tale shall put a trickster down." He takes up the very district—the Fourth district—about which most complaint was made by SEYMOUR and WATERBURY—the district in which accusations of fraud in the enrollment and drafting were loudest and seemingly best sustained by statistics; and he shows that in that district there was not only the greatest precaution taken to secure fairness and justice, but that there was such remarkable success in attaining these ends, that the enrollment made under the draft agreed closely with the enrollment made a year ago by the State authorities, and which the Adjutant-General himself then stated to be eminently successful and substantially correct. The few unimportant discrepancies are very satisfactorily accounted for. Every district with which fault has been found might be taken up in the same way, and the same general results would appear.

The Provost-Marshal-General also corrects some misapprehensions that prevail regarding the number of troops that have been furnished from our State, and regarding the progress of volunteering. Notwithstanding all we have heard of the rapid progress of voluntary enlistment, he shows that the whole State of New-York has furnished less than a thousand volunteers a month since the opening of the year. He shows also that all the complaints about the Washington authorities not having consulted with Gov. SEYMOUR in reference to the draft are baseless. The Governor was informed constantly upon every matter, and consulted regarding every vital detail.

Gov. SEYMOUR has insisted so strongly that the draft shall be fairly conducted according to law, and has been so anxious to have all errors corrected, that we should think, now that all this has been provided for, he will be more than anxious to assist in its enforcement. He demanded that the machinery of the draft be perfected, and virtually asked the President to go on with it after the mistakes were set to rights; and though he afterwards demanded its abandonment, we cannot but regard this as a slip quite contradictory with his previous efforts and professions.

The Reduction of Charleston, and What it Involves.

We read with some degree of trepidation the telegraphic announcement already several times promulgated, to the effect that, when the grand bombardment opens on Sumter, "the rebel stronghold is sure to fall in two hours." We chance to remember that, on the occasion of the last attack, we were positively assured that Admiral DUPONT would make a brick pile of Sumter in "an hour and a half," which turned out to be just about the time it took to drive our whole iron fleet chop-fallen out of the harbor.

There is no reason to argue a like upshot in the present instance. The present plan of attack differs from that of last April by the whole distance between a sound, well-considered military operation and an enterprise little short of Quixotism. The execution will, we make no doubt, be conducted with all possible skill and vigor. And if, as is hoped, the means are adequate to the end proposed, it is fair to look forward to a successful issue.

If, therefore, the repeated prophecy of the reduction of Sumter in a couple of hours be intended to mean no more than this—that in an enterprise in which all the elements are perfectly well known, and which admits of being treated almost as a mathematical problem, the preponderance of power is so greatly on our side that the reduction of the fort is simply a question of time—it may be two hours, or twenty-four hours, or two weeks—we see no objection to expressing our general sense of confidence in this way. But to take such an expression as literally true, as many will, is to lull the public mind with an unwarranted security which would ill prepare it for any possible check, repulse or disaster, and which even puts it in an attitude unfit to appreciate the magnitude of the task which our gallant army and navy around Sumter has to do.

The reduction of Charleston, as we have already several times stated in these columns, we consider precisely the most difficult individual piece of military business that the whole theatre of war now presents. From a careful study of the whole subject, we have given detailed expositions of the series of operations it involves, and the following extract which we make from the Charleston correspondence of a late Southern paper, is little more than what we have ourselves already said, and does not, we think, in the least overstate the difficulties of the case:

"The evident intention of the enemy is to secure batteries Wagner and Gregg, at Cumming's Point, from whence they think they will be able to erect strong works to batter down Sumter. Succeeding in silencing Sumter, they would then attempt to enter the harbor with their iron-clad fleet and Monitors to play upon the city. But they have a long and tedious job before them. If they should succeed in gaining our batteries on Morris Island, it will be very doubtful, from the number of guns we can bring to bear upon them, if they could hold their position. Besides, admitting that they should succeed, and even be able to batter down Sumter, they would then be just as far off from their object as ever, and the struggle would then just commence, as Fort Moultrie, Battery Bee, on Sullivan's Island, and other works could still command the harbor. They would then have to commence the bombardment of Moultrie, and make their approaches from Long Island, which is a quarter of a mile E. N. E. of Sullivan's Island, and separated from it by Breach Inlet."

But if we narrow down our views to the simple question of the reduction of Fort Sumter, there is still a task which will demand the very highest skill and valor, and which, after all, we can only *hope* will be successfully executed.

With the looseness characteristic of popular parlance regarding military matters, it has become common to speak of the operations against Fort Sumter and even against Charleston as a *siege*—an expression which, as its etymology imports, can properly apply only to an operation in which the assailant *sits down around* a place, investing it and cutting off the besieged from all communication from without. In this sense Vicksburgh was properly a "siege." But we have no such advantage in the operations against Sumter. The rebels still have their water communications uninterruptedly open, and Charleston is free to be reinforced to any available amount. Their steamers run up and down the harbor every day, carrying troops, supplies and ammunition, and bringing or removing ordnance, etc.; and the trouble is that there is no possible means of gaining this line of communication short of gaining Sumter itself. It is easy to see what immense advantages this affords them, both for the defence of Sumter and the adjacent positions.

It remains, then, to consider the means for the reduction of the fort. It is no secret now to any one, that in the attack Gen. GILLMORE proposes directing his batteries against Sumter itself, having given up the attempt to take Fort Wagner by storm. His siege guns are mounted at a distance from Sumter of about thirty-five hundred yards—a great range, to be sure, but not beyond the reach of his powerful rifled ordnance. We must not forget, however, that while he has been busy erecting batteries, the rebels have been hard at work at the same. They have now a series of strong works on James Island, which enfilade our positions on Morris Island; and the moment we open on Sumter they open on us with their flank fire from these new works, aided by the fire of the forts. We fear that it will not be without heavy loss that the bombardment will be kept up. This is one of the elements to be taken into the account. There is now another:

The object to be obtained in the attack of a fort is to make what is called a "practicable breach" or passage in its walls capable of allowing it to be stormed with superior forces. After a breach is made, therefore, the work of assault will remain. There are two approaches by which this may be made. If it is attempted by a *coup de main* by way of Morris Island, there will remain, as a preliminary, Fort Wagner to be taken. This will not be an easy task, both on account of the excessive restrictedness of the ground, admitting of not more than a brigade deployment, and because the rebels have been greatly strengthening this work since the last unsuccessful attack. Nor does the work end even when Wagner is stormed, for the approach to the artificial island on which Fort Sumter is built will have to be made by means of launches, exposed to the fire of a dozen forts and works. The approach by water up the harbor to the site of the fort presents precisely the same difficulties.

If we look into the history of siege operations, we find that the issue of the defence is frequently the result of elements outside of those of a purely military order—in fact, of a *moral* nature. CARNOT, the illustrious War-Minister to NAPOLEON, wrote a work entitled "*De la Defence des Places Fortes*," in which he aimed to show that the strength of fortresses has been hitherto overlooked, and that they are in reality capable of far greater resistance than had been conceived previously to his time. It was written at the request of NAPOLEON with the view to stimulate garrisons to maintain their defence to the utmost. The moral of his imposing array of argument and illustration, is to show that a determined garrison can make a defence brilliant and protracted beyond what was thought possible, and the numerous sieges of the Peninsular War a few years later furnish striking corroboration of the truth of CARNOT's position.

We make no doubt that the rebels will be prompted by every consideration and sentiment that influence men, to make the defence of Charleston as brilliant, desperate, protracted and bloody as it is possible to make it. It is true the chances mathematically are against the besieged, and with a combined land and naval attack, conducted with the skill and pluck and determination which our military and naval chiefs will bring to their work, we have just hopes of success. But the *blague* of doing up the business in "a couple of hours" is not only puerile but dangerous. It is given to valor and a righteous cause to *deserve* success; but no man has a right to *anticipate* it with boastful and self-sufficient expressions overpassing the "modesty of nature."

The Copperhead Governors and the National Army.

In the Democratic State Convention of Maine, held in Portland last week for the nomination of State officers, the question was asked whether Hon. BION BRADBURY, the candidate for Governor, "would, as he would have a right to do, withdraw the troops now in the field?" To this Gen. S. J. ANDERSON, his special friend, replied: "When Gov. SEYMOUR withdraws the New-York troops, then I pledge you that BION BRADBURY will withdraw the Maine troops."

Well, now we should like to know when Gov. SEYMOUR proposes to withdraw the New-York troops. We think it due from his Excellency to give our gallant boys some little notice. He has hitherto been so very kind—vetoing the bill which would have put them to the trouble of voting—keeping back the conscripts who would have stood in their sunshine—that it would be a pity were he now to put them on the double-quick for New-York some dog-day morning, without giving them a chance to think of it a little in advance. We assure the Governor it will not do to be too abrupt about it. It is possible that the "New-York troops" might prefer to take their time. They have an odd way sometimes of doing a little thinking on their own account.

First, there is the unfortunate fact that they are not under Gov. SEYMOUR's command. They were mustered into the service of the National Government, and took oath to remain in that service for three years, or to the end of the war, unless sooner discharged by its authority. By the Federal Constitution, which calls itself "the supreme law of the land," the President of the United States is the Commander-in-Chief of the army, and not the Governor of the State of New-York. We do not find that the latter functionary has even the power of a Corporal over a single National soldier. Gov. SEYMOUR himself probably don't imagine that he has any such power. He relies, in all likelihood, not on any military authority of his own for the accomplishment of the "withdrawing" process, but on the great personal affection the soldiers have for him. He imagines that the gallant volunteer will fly to his call, like the turtle to his mate. Unluckily, love cannot absolve from oaths. The duty which the New-York volunteers have sworn to perform, they consider themselves obliged to perform in spite of the love they bear father, or mother, or wife, or children, or Gov. SEYMOUR. Then, again, there happens to be a certain love on the side of that duty—a love which, with tens of thousands of them, is, in fact, the absorbing passion of their soul. Gov. SEYMOUR don't require to be told that we mean love of country. He is an intelligent man, and has heard of it. If there is to be a rivalry between the Republic and Gov. SEYMOUR for the soldiers' affection and support, it is our confident belief that the former would carry the day. It may seem to the Governor a very odd preference, but men will have their humors.

Really it is high time that there should be an end of all this talk about Governors withdrawing State troops, or withholding State troops. It is the sheerest balderdash. There is not a Governor of any one of the twenty-four loyal States who would dare, even if he were traitorous enough in spirit, to take the first step toward depriving the National Government of his State's proportion of the National army. He would not dare to do it, because it would be nothing less than treason, and he would be making himself nothing less than a traitor. A State Governor has no authority in the premises. The framers of the Constitution were not such fools as to leave the National safety to either the wisdom or the caprice of men invested with no National responsibilities. In the most explicit terms they provided that Congress should have power to "raise and support armies," and to "provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions." They also established that "the President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States." Thus the whole military power of the country is subject to the National Government; and no State Governor can interfere with that control without arraying himself against the Federal Constitution, and putting himself in the category of traitors.

The Copperhead leader in the Maine Convention virtually declared that when Gov. SEYMOUR was ready for rebellion then Gov. BRADBURY, if elected, would be. And, doubtless, there are plenty of Copperhead leaders in Ohio who would pledge the same thing for Gov. VALLANDIGHAM, and in Pennsylvania for Gov. WOODWARD. It is a very pretty scheme, but, like all the other Copperhead devices for breaking down the war, it won't work. In the first place, there will never be another election of a Copperhead Governor. It is too late in the day. When the danger and disgrace of intrusting a State to such guardianship are so well understood that even Kentucky, with her extensive Southern sympathies, refuses, by a majority of over 40,000, to accept a Governor of this sort, it is very certain that no Northern State will hereafter commit any such folly. New-York and New-Jersey will travel to the end of this war without company in their humiliation.

But even were this otherwise—were every Northern State so infatuated as to choose its Governor from the ranks of faction, it would not in the least impair the power of the National Government over its armies. No order, no requisition, no solicitation of disloyal Governors, however numerous those Governors might be, could legally withdraw a solitary soldier from the control of the President of the United States, or legally prevent his supplying the Government with any necessary number of new soldiers. Of course such Governors, if they were reckless enough, might attempt violent opposition, but this would simply be rebellion and revolution. It would be war against the Government of the United States of precisely the same character as that now waged in Virginia and South Carolina. We don't believe that Gov. SEYMOUR is prepared for that; but if he is, we advise the Copperhead candidate in Maine to take a sober second thought before linking himself to Gov. SEYMOUR's destiny.

The Exemption Ordinance.

The ordinance of the City Government, appropriating three millions of dollars to relieve citizens of New-York from the draft, has been so perfected as to free it from many of the objections that lay against it in the first case. As it now stands, it need not become very oppressive to the City treasury, nor at all embarrassing to the Government. A careful and honest administration of it will, on the contrary, wholly disarm the late complaining parties of all just grounds of resentment, and lead to active enlistments of men who will serve cheerfully as soldiers.

The ordinance provides:

1. For the appointment of a Committee to be composed of the Mayor and Comptroller, and members of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen;—which Committee shall decide on all cases of citizens drafted and seeking exemption from the draft.

2. Persons entitled to exemption under the City Ordinance are 1. All firemen. 2. All citizens in indigent circumstances. 3. All persons who have declared their intention to become citizens who are in indigent circumstances. Any persons belonging to either of these three classes who shall be drafted into the United States military service, may go to the Committee composed of the Mayor, Comptroller, and members of the two Boards, and represent the facts. If they are members of the Fire Department, or are in indigent circumstances, and still determine to enter the military service under the draft, the Committee are required to certify the fact to the Comptroller, and the Comptroller shall thereupon pay over to the conscripts so entering the army, the sum of three hundred dollars each for the relief of their families.

3. If the persons so drafted (who are firemen and persons in indigent circumstances) shall determine *not* to enter the military service, the Comptroller shall, upon the order of the Committee, pay over to the proper officer of the Government of the United States the sum of $300 for each, to exempt such persons so declining.

4. If the persons drafted (firemen and indigent persons) determine not to serve, but shall procure substitutes who are accepted, then the Comptroller, upon the order of the Committee, shall pay to such persons the sum of $300 each, for having procured such substitutes, whether they have paid their substitutes $300 or not. Or,

5. If any person volunteers to enter the military service as a soldier, and is accepted, mustered into service, and sent to the proper rendezvous as a substitute for some person who has been, or may be drafted, the Comptroller, on the order of the Committee, may pay to the volunteer the sum of $300 for the relief of his family. But in such cases, no sum shall be paid to the original party drafted in whose place the substitute agrees to serve.

These are the substantial parts of the City ordinance; and it is at once clear that they wholly remove all objections to the Conscription act based on the $300 exemption clause. No citizen of New-York, however poor, need go into the military service, because of the lack of $300 to purchase his exemption. And all of the poorer class of conscripts who would have been willing to serve, but reluctant to leave home because of their helpless families, will be enabled to carry out their patriotic desires through the munificence of the City appropriation.

The objection to the draft as being unequal in its action on rich and poor being removed in the manner set forth, the ordinance goes further and provides for a careful scrutiny, at the City's expense, of the enrollment lists, so that all fairness may be had in the draft, and no individuals or classes have more than their share of risks and burdens. The President has, in the fullest and frankest manner, invited the coöperation of the State authorities in procuring pure and perfect enrollments, so there can be no complaints on this score. Thus it appears the Conscription in New-York City is robbed even of all its fictitious terrors.

The last question that arises is, will the Government procure any soldiers by a draft in the City, made under such circumstances? It need not be doubted. The price ($300) fixed by the Government for substitutes, has, in all parts of the country where the draft has taken place, been more than sufficient to procure them. A comparison of figures given in different States shows that from $200 to $250 is the average price paid for substitutes, and there has been no difficulty in obtaining them. A drafted person, if "indigent," may very safely take upon himself the duty of procuring a substitute, if he is allowed $300 for the purpose, and a shrewd use of his opportunity may enable him to clear $100 by his conscription, and remain at home during the war, besides.

Rumors of Another Advance by Lee.

A Washington telegram announces that there are indications that LEE designs making another offensive movement by the left flank of our army. The announcement, it is true, only comes in the shape of a "vague suspicion;" but there are intrinsic probabilities that render such action on the part of the rebel General not at all unlikely. Now is undoubtedly his opportunity, looking both to the condition of his own army and of ours. There is good evidence that his army is this moment numerically superior to ours. It is pretty certain that LEE has been reinforced by one corps, or at least one division of BRAGG's army. Our own force is now at its minimum. The two years' men are all out. On the other hand we gain by time. The drafted men are going forward. In less than a month the Army of the Potomac may be reinforced by a hundred thousand fresh troops. If the friends of the Confederacy had been able to squelch the draft, it would have been all very well. But the firm attitude of the Government has removed all hope of this. All our armies will speedily be strengthened by large additions. The policy, therefore, of an enterprising leader like LEE is to take time by the forelock, anticipate events, concentrate for decisive blows, and seize the prestige which the offensive always imparts. MEADE's army is not at present well placed. It has no naturally strong defensive line. Both wings are, in military parlance, "in the air." Nevertheless, Gen. MEADE has shown that he well deserves the implicit confidence of the country. If he is strong enough to give battle with good prospect of success he will do so. If not he will retire his army within the defences of Washington, until his depleted battalions are filled up with the fruits of the draft. We own, we should not be sorry to see him do so in any event. The stretch of territory between the Potomac and the Rappahannock is of no earthly importance to either army. It is without an ear of corn for man or a blade of forage for beast. It can be taken at any time by us. The mere holding of fifty odd miles of barren territory under such circumstances is of no account. Our present business is to recruit our armies. We can wait. The rebels cannot.

MOUNTED INFANTRY.—It is not necessary that the infantry which it is proposed to mount for hard service in the Southwest should all be mounted upon *horses*. Mules are more available, and in many respects more serviceable. They are more enduring, require less care, live upon far less, and are cheaper. It is not intended that the new mounted infantry shall fight mounted, but only that the animals shall carry the men over the great distances involved in Western campaigning, and set them down fresh and unfatigued, ready for work as infantry; and the use of mules instead of horses will take away the temptation which beset this class of soldiers to fight mounted, for the mule has mental and moral qualities which unfit him for taking part in the contests of the battle-field. The splendid description given by Job of the war horse, which "smelleth the battle afar off and plungeth into it, mocking at fear, and filled with fierceness and rage; which laughs at the sound of the trumpets, the thunder of the captains and the shouting; whose neck is clothed with thunder, and the glory of whose nostrils is terrible," does not apply at all to the hybrid mule. But if the mule, like the negro, lacks the highest military qualities, he has other excellent characteristics of belly and brains, and they are just the characteristics that are needed in the kind of service required for mounted infantry.

The first regiment of mounted infantry that was ever raised and put to duty in our service was and is mounted upon mules. We refer to the Ninth Illinois regiment, stationed at Corinth, Mississippi, in the command of that most excellent soldier, Gen. DODGE. It is about six months [illegible] mounted, and

it was about setting forth upon a long expedition in pursuit of the rebels in that section. The mules did their work nobly, as did also the men mounted upon them, and the success of the experiment was so great that the regiment have used their mules in all their expeditions ever since, and have performed an extraordinary amount of service. We have always been astonished, as the scheme worked so well in this instance, that its application was not extended.

"SECESSION BY STATES AND RESTORATION BY STATES."

Can the States either Secede or Restore Themselves?—On whom does the Constitution Act?—What is the Point of Connection between the National and State Governments?

THE BRONX, Aug. 1863.

In the TIMES of the 4th inst., you have an article under the above head, which concludes with this remark: *"It is through the State organization, and not through the Confederate, that this return will be effected."*

That it will not be through the "Confederate," and that we can have no treaty with this pretended Confederacy, is true enough. The "Confederacy" is a sham, a humbug, a fungus, which in law has no real existence. When our peace demagogues undertake to negotiate with that, or any of its officers, they not only make themselves liable to the penalties of treason, but they undertake to negotiate with a merely visionary existence, which the Government can under no circumstances recognize while they can keep a man in the field. But you say that the *States* can restore themselves. How? Let me premise, that no one may mistake me, that I will rejoice to see the Union restored, and the authority of the Government preserved, even by means which I cannot esteem entirely right or constitutional. I shall be happy, in such a case, not to have the responsibility of the transaction. I have said we are in revolution, and revolution justifies many things which are not in strict accordance with rule. If the rebel State Legislatures choose to turn their machinery *against* the sham Confederacy for which they used their powers, I shall be very glad, and praise them for works meet for repentance. But,—there are thousands of your intelligent conservatives (a word borrowed from English Tories), who will insist that things shall be done Constitutionally,—for if they are not done Constitutionally there may be some danger that the corner-stone of Republican institutions (Slavery) may be destroyed. It is the Constitution only, which gives black slaves a representation in a Congress of white free men—and Heaven forbid that we should endanger that sacred and benign provision of the Constitution. We must look well to the Constitution, then; and as there seems to be a providence, that not one man in a thousand (even among lawyers) should understand the Constitution, I will venture to suggest, and state some of its provisions in reference to States. First, then, let me ask you, is the *State* of South Carolina, or of Georgia, out of or in the American Union? I don't ask what certain rebel or Union people there are doing. I want to know whether the *State* of South Carolina is *in* or *out* of this American Union? You know that the American Government has assumed from first to last since this controversy opened, and maintained, that the seceded *States* are not seceded, but are and have been constantly parts of the American Union—that is, that the act of *secession is void*. This is unquestionably the constitutional fact; but, at any rate, our Government assumes it. Well, then, if the State of South Carolina is not out of the Union, how can the State of South Carolina come in? This is the *reductio ad absurdum*. If South Carolina is not *out*, she cannot come in. She is already in. With the theory of our Government—which is the constitutional one—she cannot *restore* herself. Any formal act to that effect is just as void as the original act of secession. Nor is it possible to acknowledge the validity of any such act without acknowledging that the whole action of the Government in this controversy is wrong. We cannot do that. It is impossible. Well, then, how can the *State* restore itself? If not, what can it do in the premises? Undoubtedly their State Governments put the machine of rebellion in motion and they can do much to stop it. How? Surely neither the dignity nor the justice of this Government can consist with acknowledging secession *by permitting a new formal admission of the seceded States. Besides, this process is met with* a difficulty which neither Secessionists nor their Democratic allies will at all admit. When we admit a new State we have a right *to put conditions upon its admission*; and that would instantly endanger the sacred institution. Depend upon it they will make no formal application of that sort. What then can be done? We must first consider two points: 1. Upon whom does the Constitution act? 2. Where is the point of contact between the National and State Governments? The Constitution of the United States *acts upon individuals*. It does not act *directly* upon States. The exceptions to this are only negative. The States are *prohibited* all acts essential to sovereignty. The States as States, are allowed Senators in Congress, but the *time and manner* of their election may be determined by Congress. The States may organize and officer the militia, but the President can call them out in time of war or insurrection, and he has the command of them. In case of a collision on any of these points, between the States and national authorities, the Constitution has provided that the whole remedy and power over the matter shall be *in the hands of the National Government*. For this purpose the final Court of adjudication is the Supreme Court of the United States; and hence, no writ of *habeas corpus*, or *mandamus*, or any other judicial proceedings from State Courts can have any effect on the officers or proceedings of the United States. The National authority, in any such conflict, is supreme. Hence too, if the Governor of a State should refuse to call out the militia, or undertake to control it, in case of war, against the order of the President, he would *quoad* that disobedience, be in rebellion, and must succumb to the National authorities, unless he took up arms and abided his destiny. The whole action, then, of the Constitution in this respect may be summed up thus: that the National Government, acting as *individuals*, and not as States, *can carry on its operations, and control the power of the Nation, independent of the States*. This is the great conservative element of the Constitution, which, more than any or all others, preserves the Government and nation against dissolution. It is true we have a great rebellion against it; but it is a rebellion of *force*, and not of law.

The principle I have here stated was the main staple of WEBSTER's speech against HAYNE, and lest any of my readers should think I have made mere assertions, or over-stated the case, I will refer them to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, which has now been half a century stating and sustaining this principle, in a body of constitutional jurisprudence, unequaled for its solid thought and its clear exposition of our political institutions.

It is clear, then, that as a State Government cannot take one of its citizens from his constitutional allegiance to the National Government, so neither can it restore one *if by treason and rebellion he has forfeited his rights*. The Constitution *comes down upon him and he cannot escape* his responsibility because the Legislature of North Carolina votes him back to his former status and undertakes to make an atonement for sin.

It is only God who can provide a vicarious atonement for sin. It is not in the power of parchment corporations to offer up available sacrifice for a living sinner. You may observe, then, that while we took no notice of a State voting its people out of the nation, so we can take no notice of their being voted in. It is the people, and not the Legislature the Constitution deals with.

We next ask, where is the *point of contact* between the National and State Governments? This is one of the most material points to understand. There may be a conflict of authorities should a State disregard any of the prohibitions of the Constitution, or refuse to place its militia under the command of the President, as Missouri did in issuing "bills of credit," and Governor STRONG, of Massachusetts, in refusing to put the militia under the command of United States officers. But these are *conflicts*. Where do their operations come in contact? Almost the only thing a State can do necessary to the operations of the Government is the election of Senators. But, even here, the National Government has the control, for, if necessary, it can appoint the manner and mode of election. But, much more than that, and what is altogether material, is that the Senate is the judge of the *elections and qualifications of its members*. That is vital. Mr. SEWARD says that all the rebels have to do is to send Senators and Representatives to Congress, as usual. Ah! Is that all they have to do? Let us work the problem out. Mississippi respects the ordinance of secession, and the Legislature sends JEFFERSON DAVIS and JACOB THOMPSON as Senators to the United States Congress. Do you think that the Senate of the United States will permit them to take their seats? Do you think an act of the Mississippi Legislature will relieve them from the penalties of treason? Nobody, I presume, thinks so. The Senate of the United States will, at last, contest this whole matter. Loyal John Jones and disloyal JEFFERSON DAVIS cannot be put in the same category by any act of the Legislature.

I have said enough, I think, to give persons who have not studied this subject some insight into the complicated relations of the National and State authorities in their respective relations to individuals. I do not object to what you, Mr. TIMES, have said about the benefit we may derive from the action of the rebel States, in remedying something of the evil they have done. They have influence with their own people, and if they choose to exert it in favor of reason and patriotism, let them do it, and let us receive it in kindness. But let us ever bear in mind that they have no power to absolve one man from the penalty of treason or the forfeiture of his property. There are acts which, once done, can never be undone. We may jump over the fearful precipice, but no act can restore us to our former condition.

There will be a return to union, loyalty and prosperity, but it will not be done by acts of the Legislature; not till their armies are crushed on the field; not till destruction comes to their door; not till their minds are convinced by the visitation of God's wrath, will they understand, like the Assyrian monarch, that they cannot prosper in a contest against the laws of their country and the divine principles of justice and humanity. I believe that, like the Assyrians, they will return and be made better by their sore calamities. But the return will be like Æneas from the realms of hell—

"—— *Hic labor, hoc opus est.*"

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Amusements.

All the Broadway theatres, with the exception of LAURA KEENE's, will be open to-night—an unusual state of things for the dog days, and indicating equal tenacity of constitution and capacity for amusement on the part of the good public. LAURA KEENE's Theatre has passed into the hands of Mr. DUFF, who has leased it to Mrs. JOHN WOOD for a period of years. The fair lessee will take possession in a few weeks, *and in the interval the interior of the house is being remodeled and newly decorated. One of the earliest* changes will, we presume, be in the name, for Mrs. JOHN WOOD is not likely to sail under any colors but her own, and Miss LAURA KEENE, it is rumored, (but in a very mysterious and non-committal sort of way,) is having a new theatre built for herself up town. Not one, but half a dozen new theatres should be erected in the City. As an investment there is no property that pays so well. Theatres are always occupied, and the rent, in doubtful cases, can be obtained in advance. At present they are confined almost exclusively to Broadway. Persons living far west or east are subjected to a long journey across the City before they can reach them. A few well-conducted places of amusement, erected in the populous districts of the East and North River, would pay handsomely. Whilst on this subject, we may mention that Mr. PIKE, of the Cincinnati Opera House, will, it is stated, erect a new Opera House in this City; a house for theatrical performances is also in *course of erection in Brooklyn*.

The Winter Garden reopens to-night under the *management of Mr. HUMPHREY BLAND*. The star of the occasion is Mrs. D. P. BOWERS, a lady who has had some success in London, and who plays in a piece written for herself by the late Mr. CHARLES SELBY, called "Natalie, or The Death Barge of the Loire." The other characters are sustained by Mrs. ANNA COWELL, (leading lady of the Walnut-street Theatre;) Messrs. Lingham, Stoddart, Davenport, C. Hale, Morris, Rea, Russell, Riley, Mrs. J. R. Scott and Mrs. Bland. New scenery and costumes have been prepared for the piece, and Mr. MOLLENHAUER has composed some incidental music. It is rumored also that the theatre has been thoroughly cleansed during the recess.

At Wallack's Theatre the Ghost has still the field to himself. "True to the Last," although a poor piece, suffices to introduce the spectre, and is, therefore, continued on the bills.

No change for the present is needed at Niblo's Garden. "The Duke's Motto" attracts good audiences, as it deserves to do, being by all odds the best constructed and best acted play now before the public. The regular fall season at this handsome establishment will commence on the 1st of September. Mr. FORREST is the attraction for one half of the week—Mr. BANDMANN for the other. "The Duke's Motto" will, we believe, be transferred to Mr. WHEATLEY's Philadelphia establishment on the close of its run here.

The dramatic company at Barnum's Museum, unaffected by the thermometer, give two performances every day, one in the afternoon, the other in the evening. The pieces selected are the comedy called "The Rival Captains, or How to Die for Love," and the farce called "Away with Melancholy." Mr. BARNUM's zoological collection has recently been enriched by the addition of a python, a monster snake of the Boa species, and almost a novelty on the North American continent. It comes from the East Indies, and having been starved on the passage is making up [illegible] Mr. Barnum's larder. At last dates it was said to be still feeding.

Every one will be glad to hear that the stereopticon returns to Irving Hall to-night. Apart from the philosophy of optics which it illustrates in the grandest manner, it is one of the most amusing and instructive exhibitions of the day. Many new views will be introduced.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 16.

NO PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

After careful and particular inquiry, it cannot be ascertained that any prominent parties in the South have made any formal proposition to the United States authorities for terms of peace. Nor has even a hint for an accommodation been suggested. The vigorous prosecution of the war is regarded by the Administration as the best mode of ending it.

THE CONSCRIPTION CHANGES.

The following changes and appointments have been made by Provost-Marshal-General FRY:

Kentucky—Dr. Joshua Barnes, Surgeon, Ninth District, *vice* Buford, declined; Atwood G. Hobson, Provost-Marshal, Third District, *vice* Sandige, canceled; Pierce Butler Hawkins, Commissioner, Third District, *vice* Hoggan, canceled.

Ohio—Joseph Means, Commissioner, Seventh District, *vice* Craine, revoked.

District of Columbia—Francis W. Blackford, Commissioner, *vice* Anderson, canceled.

California—A. Jones Jackson, Provost-Marshal; David Dwyer, Commissioner; Dr. J. C. Lane, Surgeon, for the Southern District, with headquarters at San Francisco. Robert Robinson, Provost-Marshal; S. Tryon, Commissioner; Dr. A. B. Nixon, Surgeon, for the Middle District, headquarters at Sacramento. William H. Parks, Provost-Marshal; William B. Latham, Commissioner; Dr. Lorenzo Hubbard, Surgeon, for the Northern District, headquarters at Maysville.

Illinois—Dr. John White, Surgeon, Tenth District, *vice* Prince, resigned.

New-York—James Miles, Commissioner, Twenty-seventh District, *vice* Post, resigned; Dr. George K. Richardson, Surgeon, First District, *vice* Ordronneaux, resigned.

Pennsylvania—Dr. A. Parchment, Surgeon, Twenty-third District, *vice* Kuhn, resigned.

Michigan—Albert Draper, Commissioner, Fifth District, *vice* Goldsmith, resigned.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

By section 80, of the act of July 1, 1862, "Any person or persons, firms, companies or corporations, owning, or possessing, or having the care or management of," among other things, "any steamboat or other vessel propelled by steam power, shall be subject to and pay a duty of three per centum on the gross amount of all the receipts" of such vessel, "for the transportation of passengers." The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that those words are general, and apply to every vessel propelled by steam between ports of the United States; and there is nothing in the law to exempt any vessel from this tax, on the ground that its track lies in whole or in part in the high seas. The tax must be levied on passage money between our seaports as well as between ports on our inland waters.

Taxing a Monitor.

Messrs. Wm. Cramp & Sons:

GENTLEMEN—Yours, of the 7th inst., has been duly considered. You claim the remission of the two per cent. tax on the Monitor you are building for the United States, on the ground that Congress ought not by law to repudiate a part of the consideration of a *bona fide* contract previously made by and with the Government. This would perhaps be a valid argument before Congress against the enactment of a tax on manufactures already contracted for; but certainly not before this office, against the collection of a tax which Congress has enacted. It has, however, been decided by high judicial authority, and the decision has been accepted in numerous cases by this office, that a General Tax bill, for the support of the Government, cannot be annulled because it in effect, and incidentally, diminishes salaries which previous legislation declared inviolable, or even affects the consideration of contracts. Such laws, like all other laws, will often seem oppressive and even unjust in their application to particular cases, but this office has no power to entertain appeals from the general decisions of Congress, or to reverse or modify its laws.

There seems to be much more force in your argument that the last proviso of section sixty-ninth of the act of July 1, 1862, is reënacted and renewed by the proviso of section thirty-seven of the act of March 3, 1863, so as to apply to your contract. The proviso of section thirty-seven in the amendment is, that "the existing laws shall extend to and be in force as modified, for the collection of duties imposed by this act," etc., "as fully and effectually as if every regulation, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter and thing to that effect, in the existing laws contained had been inserted in, and reënacted by this act."

The duty of two per cent. on all vessels built after March 3, 1863, is a "duty imposed by this act;" it is, therefore, to be collected in the same manner and under the same regulations as if every "clause" and "thing" in the laws then existing had been inserted in and reënacted by this act. One of these "regulations" and "clauses" in the laws then existing is in the words, "The taxes on all articles manufactured and sold, in pursuance of contracts *bona fide* made *before the passage of this act*, shall be paid by the purchasers thereof, under regulations to be established by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue." Had these words been inserted in the act of March 3, 1863, no doubt could possibly have remained that Congress intended to throw the new tax, imposed on manufactures previously contracted for, upon the purchaser, where it should in equity fall, and was made to fall by the previous legislation. And since the act requires that these words shall be construed just as if that clause were inserted in and reënacted by it, I am of opinion that the tax does now fall upon the purchaser in such cases. I do not, therefore, regard you as liable to the two per cent. tax on the Monitor contracted for before March 3, 1863.

Ships, Masts and Spars.

1. The tax on ships and vessels of 2 per cent. ad valorem is a tax on the whole value of the ship, *including all that goes to make it up, whether hull, cabin, masts, spars, or rigging.*

2. When masts and spars are constructed to order for a particular vessel, and are placed for use therein, they are not taxable under the general head of manufactures; but enter into the total value of the vessel to which they belong, paying 2 per cent. ad valorem.

3. But if masts or spars are produced as articles of commerce, or are sold as such; as in quantities, or extra spars, not part of a vessel, but a resort in case of loss at sea, they are manufactures, and must be taxed as such 3 per cent. under the general clause of the act of Congress.

4. Boats built or constructed for the purpose of carrying coal, are to be taxed where built, and on their value where built; not on their value when they have reached their destination.

5. The proviso to the 69th section of the act of July 1st, 1862, is in these words, "That the taxes on all articles manufactured and sold in pursuance of contracts *bona fide* made before the passage of this act, shall be paid by the purchasers thereof, under regulations to be established by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue." This proviso, with all other special regulations of that act, is explicitly and in terms reënacted and reinserted in the act of March 3, 1863, by the proviso to section 37, *"That the existing laws shall extend to and be in* force, as modified, for the collection of the duties imposed by this act," etc., etc., "as fully and effectually as if every regulation, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter and thing to that effect in the existing laws contained, had been inserted in and reënacted by this act." It is, therefore, decided that where a *bona fide* contract for the construction of a vessel was entered into for a specified sum before the 3d day of March, 1863, the tax of two per cent. on such vessel shall be paid by the contractor or purchaser thereof, and not by the builder.

THE PAY DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

From a gentleman connected with the examination and revision of army Paymaster's accounts, it is ascertained that the reported frauds by them are erroneously overrated. Many errors in accounts have been discovered and corrected, while the entire amounts still in doubt cannot involve the Government to the extent of over $1,000,000, and much of this will be recovered from sureties. Proceedings have been instituted against some of the dishonest parties, and will be against all of them. The effect has been to produce settlements of arrears. The determination of the Pay Department appears to be to ferret out and prevent further abuses without favor or partiality.

U. S. CONSUL APPOINTED.

Hon. H. B. LUDDINGTON, of New-York, has been appointed U. S. Consul to Plymouth, England.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York.

Pyrson's Exterminator EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats. The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief. Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus. A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name. PHALON & SON, St. Nicholas Hotel. Sold by Druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens. FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS. Store and Factory No. 163 Broadway.

Sewing-machines to Rent. And for Sale—New. V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway, Corner of Broome-st., up stairs.

Grover & Baker's First Premium SEWING-MACHINES, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

A Bad Breath, the Greatest Curse the Human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated, how many friends for ever parted. The subject is too delicate; your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentrifice night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Mosquito Bites.—The painful irritation immediately relieved and no mark left, by using Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment. Some ladies say it is worth $5 per bottle. Only 25 cents. Sold by the druggists and storekeepers everywhere. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

Trusses, &c.—"WHITE'S PATENT LEVER Truss" is the only truss made that will cure hernia or rupture radically. It is light, clean and easy. Acting on a lever it produces no pressure on the back or cord. Pamphlets free. Sold only by GREGORY & CO., No. 436 Broadway.

MARRIED.

HARRIS—WOOLCOCKS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. T. J. Sawyer, J. HAMILTON HARRIS, of Illinois, to JULIA WOOLCOCKS, youngest daughter of T. J. Woolcocks, Esq., of this City.

WILLIAMS—SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 15, by Rev. L. J. Fletcher, GEO. H. WILLIAMS and ANNIE, daughter of Chas. W. Smith, Esq., both of New-York City.

DIED.

ARTHUR.—In this City, on Friday, Aug. 14, of dysentery, ROSALIE, only daughter of Edward H. Arthur, President of the Union Bank.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) Aug. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Calvary Church, without further notice.

BRITTIN.—In Madison, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 14, of consumption, ELIZABETH, widow of the late Abraham Brittin, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Monday, Aug. 17, without further notice. Cars leave at the foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8½ o'clock A. M.

BARNES.—In Newark, on Sunday, Aug. 16, ROBERT BARNES, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the North Baptist Church, Newark, N. J.

DUNLAP.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 15, at Perth Amboy, N. J., ROBERT HOWARD, only child of Robert and Amelia N. Dunlap, aged 2 months and 27 days.

Relatives and friends of the family, as well as those of his grandfather, Dr. T. H. Burras, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 282 West 36th-st.

FINLAY.—On Saturday morning, Aug. 15, JAMIMA CLOW FINLAY, daughter of the late John Finlay, in the 27th year of her age.

The friends of the family, also of her brother-in-law, John Barrie, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 247 West 37th-st., without further invitation, this day, (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

Sister, thou art gone to rest,
And this shall be our prayer,
That when we reach our journey's end,
Thy glory we may share.

GRAHAM.—On Thursday, Aug. 13, ANN GRAHAM, widow of Duncan Graham, aged 85 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Legget, No. 131 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 17, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

HUYLAR.—On Friday night, Aug. 14, LAVINIA ANN HUYLAR, daughter of Isaac and Mary Ann Huylar, aged 19 years, 7 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 31 Dominick-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

HAIGHT.—On Saturday, Aug. 15, JANE HAIGHT, eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Haight.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

HYATT.—At Tarrytown, on Monday, Aug. 10, FRANCIS EVERETT, infant son of Warren L. and M. Amelia Hyatt, aged 5 months and 2 days.

Sweet babe! thou wast too frail for earth; thou wast only lent for a little while to gladden our hearts, then transplanted from earth to bask in the Saviour's love.

HAIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 15, JANE HAIGHT, eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Haight, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from Trinity Chapel, New-York, on Wednesday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

HAWLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 15, of paralysis of the heart, JOSIE S., wife of F. E. Hawley, of New-Brunswick, N. J.

Her remains will be taken to New-Brunswick for interment.

LINN.—On Saturday, Aug. 15, DANIEL LINN, aged 37 years.

The friends of the family, and members of Piatt Lodge F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 70 Ludlow-st., on Monday, Aug. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MORRIS.—On Friday, Aug. 14, Commodore HENRY W. MORRIS, U. S. Navy, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers of the U. S. Navy, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. George's Church, (Stuyvesant-square,) on Monday, Aug. 17, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

RHODES.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, August 15, WASHINGTON, son of John H. and the late Phebe A. Rhodes, aged 5 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, Madison-st. near Classon-av., this Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

STEVENS.—In Poughkeepsie, on Friday, Aug. 14, suddenly, of cholera infantum, JOHN H., infant son of John H. and Emily H. Stevens, aged 6 months.

STEVENS.—In this City, on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 16, JANE H., wife of James A. Stevens.

Her friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Eliza Marshall, No. 65 Sullivan-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 423.—Aug. 15, 1863.
24, 53, 38, 28, 54, 45, 10, 47, 26, 20, 1, 40, 25.

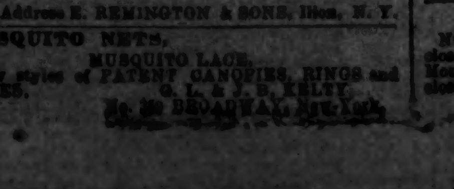
KENTUCKY, CLASS 424.—Aug. 15, 1863.
6, 49, 25, 73, 13, 18, 48, 31, 14, 72, 24, 10, 78, 7.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

CATARRH.

The Daily Times of Wednesday next (Aug. 19,) will contain the first of a series of letters on Catarrh, its causes, symptoms and effects, by Dr. LIGHTHILL, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, author of a "Popular Treatise on Deafness, its causes and prevention."

REMINGTON'S



ARMY AND NAVY REVOLVERS. APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT. Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

MUSQUITO NETS, MUSQUITO LACE, all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS and FRAMES. G. L. & J. B. KELTY, No. 359 BROADWAY, New-York.

DEAFNESS

NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED BY
DR. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment." No. 816 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 20, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE. Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRAHAM, No. 230 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG's unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT, No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 130 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 20, 1863.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 38 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON. No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED. READ.

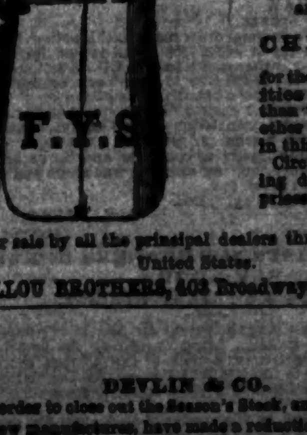
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge *which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most* sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 389 6th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

BALLOU'S Patented French Yoke SHIRTS.



Warranted to fit, and to be CHEAPER for the same qualities and make than those of any other Shirt House in this city. Circular containing drawings and prices sent free.

For sale by all the principal dealers throughout the United States.

BALLOU BROTHERS, 403 Broadway, New York.

DEVLIN & CO.

In order to close out the Season's Stock, and make room for new manufactures, have made a reduction of 20 PER CENT in the price of all SUMMER GOODS.

BROADWAY, COR. GRAND-ST.
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN-ST.

TO JOBBERS ONLY.

T. A. BROUWER, (Late SMITH & BROUWER,) Importer and Manufacturer of NECK TIES. 46 *Murray Street*.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

NOTICE.—The Library and down-town office will be closed for cleaning and repairs, from Monday, Aug. 17, to Monday, Aug. 31, inclusive. The Reading-room will be closed from the 24th to the 31st, inclusive. By order.

SAMUEL W. HARNED, Rec. Sec'y.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THREE TAKING NEW SONGS. JUST PUBLISHED BY ROOT & CADY.

NEW SONGS. BABYLON IS FALLEN. HENRY C. WORK. Price 25 cents. This is the sequel to Mr. Work's "Kingdom Coming," and is we think, destined to become equally popular.

NEW SONGS. ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE, MOTHER. GEO. F. ROOT. 25 cents. This is in the style of Mr. Root's "Vacant Chair," which is having a great success, and is not unworthy of the author of the "Battle Cry of Freedom," the great patriotic song of the day.

NEW SONGS. DAISY DEANE. MURRAY, 25 cents. This is by a soldier, unknown as an author, but is a love song as fresh and sweet as "the meadow where violets were blowing," in which he first met Daisy Deane.

For sale at all the Music Stores, or may be obtained by inclosing marked price to ROOT & CADY, Chicago.

NEW MUSIC. JUST PUBLISHED. The most beautiful song of the day, "I Loved That Dear Old Flag the Best." Song and Chorus. Words by [illegible]. Music by B. FRANK WALTERS. Price 25 cents. Sent by mail upon receipt of the price. LEE & WALKER, Publishers, No. 722 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. For sale at all the music stores.

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—Splendid and Valuable Novelties. Beautiful Engravings, including a large Parlor Engraving of the Empress Eugene and her Maids of Honor, and other extraordinary attractions in the Fall Number and commencement of the Fourth Volume. Ready Sept. 1. Single copies, 25 cents. Yearly, $1, with valuable premiums. Postage on the premiums two cents extra. Also, by requesting it, new subscribers to commence with the Fall Number, will have sent them the present valuable Summer Number without charge. In the City the Magazines will be delivered post free. Address, with the amount inclosed, MME. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway, N. Y.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. This fashionable medicine must be taken at this season of the year, particularly whenever you have the least uncomfortable feeling from an over-indulgence of fruit, or whenever Diarrhoea or pain in the bowels are the result of eating tainted food, or a relaxing condition of the atmosphere. If taken according to directions, it never fails to check the disorder and allay the pain. For years has it been tested, and its reliability established beyond a doubt.

The soldiers of the Potomac can bear testimony to its efficacy in curing of Diarrhoea and Dysentery, for they, poor fellows, paid the sutlers last Summer, as high as $1, when it was beyond our power to supply them, for 25 cents for a bottle of the Relief.

For Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Cholera Morbus, use RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—chew a little gum Arabic, and avoid opiate mixtures.

RADWAY & COMPANY, No. 87 Maiden-lane. Sold by druggists generally.

JOHN HOOPER & CO., CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS, NO. 41 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK TIMES BUILDING.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout the United States and Canada.

DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, &c. Immediate and certain cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S VELPEAU'S REMEDY, which has been used with unfailing success since the cholera of 1832. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by druggists. Prepared only by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, And corner 17th-st. and 4th-av.

UNITED STATES CHRISTIAN COMMISSION.—Cash acknowledgments of the New-York Committee since Aug. 8, 1863:

John Vanderbilt	[illegible]
Collection at Bethany, N. Y.	14 00
Collection at Elyria, Ohio	14 00
Collection at Olean, N. Y.	9 00
First Presbyterian Church at Erie, Penn.	[illegible]
Reformed Dutch Church at Schraalenburgh, N. J.	77 75
Methodist Episcopal Church at Wellsville, N. Y.	16 75
Presbyterian Church at Ovid, N. Y.	10 34
Friends at Clymer, N. Y.	5 00
Presbyterian Church at Westernville, N. Y.	7 00
Congregational Church at Paris, N. Y.	5 00
Church of the Mediator, Kingsbridge, N. Y.	13 00
Reformed Dutch Church, at Griggstown, N. J.	6 00
Congregational Church at Yorktown, N. Y.	7 75
Citizens of Camillus, N. Y.	[illegible]
Citizens of Delphi, N. Y.	[illegible]
Presbyterian Congregation at Jewett, N. Y.	[illegible]
Presbyterian Church at Barre Centre, N. Y.	3 00
Trinity M. E. Church, Castleton, S. I.	[illegible]
First Dutch and Westminster Churches, Utica, N. Y.	[illegible]
United Methodist Churches, Utica, N. Y.	[illegible]
Presbyterian Churches of Auburn, N. Y.	[illegible]
Christ Church, New-Brighton, S. I.	[illegible]
Citizens of Sennett, N. Y.	[illegible]
Second Reformed Dutch Church, Coxsackie	17 [illegible]
Parish of Kinderhook	16 00
Presbyterian Church, Richfield Springs, N. Y.	24 00
Congregational Church, Rensselaer Falls, N. Y.	5 00
J. H. Gautier & Co.	250 00
Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian and Baptist Churches at Boonville, N. Y.	17 00
Methodist Episcopal, Baptist and Presbyterian Churches at East Springfield, N. Y.	11 85
First Presbyterian Church, Binghamton, N. Y.	71 32
Collection through Rev. Thos. H. Skinner	35 40
Trinity Church, Bergen Point	[illegible]
Collection at Catskill Mountain House, through Rev. J. C. Eccleston	66 14
Washington Heights Presbyterian Church	110 25
The United Congregations of Waverley, N. Y.	8 50
Orange Valley Congregational Church	50 00
Collection in Munnsville, through Rev. Charles Jones	22 47
Reformed Dutch Methodist Churches, Stone Ridge	26 25
Citizens of Pitcher, Chenango County	6 00
Second Reformed Dutch Church, Albany, N. Y.	20 00
Congregational Church at Clinton, N. Y.	20 00
Presbyterian Church at Centreville, N. Y.	10 40
Reformed Dutch Church at Saugerties, N. Y.	18 55
Soldiers' Aid Society, Port Byron, N. Y.	10 00
Collection at Rev. S. H. Platt's Church, Sandy Hook, Conn.	13 25
Female Prayer Meeting at Oxford Furnace, N. J.	6 67
Collection in Brooklyn, E. D., through Rev. J. W. Horne	62 00
Wm. Oothout	50 00
Edward Oothout	25 00
The Presbyterian Church at Madison, N. J.	9 00
Rev. Dr. Ogden, Madison, N. J.	5 00
Collection at Angelica, through Rev. E. W. Stoddard	31 00
First Presbyterian Church, Durham, N. Y.	30 00
Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, additional	3 00
Baptist Church and Congregation at Port Monmouth, New-Jersey	20 00
Collection at Baldwinsville, N. Y.	[illegible]
Collection at East Palmyra, N. Y.	[illegible]
First Reformed Dutch Church, Hackensack, New-Jersey	20 00
Church at Dashville, through Rev. J. Markle	[illegible]
Stockton Baptist Church, Stockton, N. Y.	11 00
Methodist Episcopal Church, at Davenport, N. Y.	5 00
Collection at Tully and Vesper, through Rev. B. Morley	10 50
St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, Staten Island	22 00
Mrs. Lawrence, Yonkers	5 00
First Presbyterian Church, Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.	11 38
Clark, Wilson & Co.	25 00
Matthew Bird	10 00
Collection in Washington, Warren County, N. J., through E. D. Bryan	26 00
Total	[illegible]

JAMES M. BROWN, Treasurer, No. 69 Wall-street.

MARTIN'S LIFE CORDIAL.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY FOR CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, DYSENTERY, DIARRHOEA, SUMMER COMPLAINT, PAIN AND CRAMP IN THE STOMACH, SOUR STOMACH AND HEARTBURN.

It relieves those disagreeable symptoms of DYSPEPSIA, NAUSEA, and RISING of FOOD after eating, and as a SOOTHING SYRUP for CHILDREN, it has no equal. It regulates the bowels, allays pain, and under its very Soothing effects the child gently drops into a quiet slumber, and awakes refreshed and invigorated. It is very pleasant to the taste, and children, instead of refusing to take it, cry for the medicine after once tasting it. Call for circular and read certificates from such men as Prof. N. P. Hill, of Brown University; Rev. Horace James, of Worcester, Mass., now Chaplain of the Twenty-fifth Massachusetts, and Superintendent of Blacks, Newbern, N. C., officers in the army, and others.

N. B.—This article is warranted, even in the most obstinate cases, and Agents are particularly requested to pay back the money, where satisfactory evidence is given that the medicine has proved ineffectual.

Agents in New-York City: F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st. H. C. OAKLEY, No. 18 Park-row. RUSHTON & CO., No. 10 Astor House. CASWELL, MACK & CO., Fifth-av. Hotel. WM. GRAY, No. 581 Broadway. MARTIN & CO., Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

VOLUNTEERS WANTED—TO FILL UP THE quota of Bergen Township, Hudson County, State of New-Jersey. The Town Committee offers $250 bounty to volunteers upon their being mustered into the service of the Government. This bounty will be in addition to the bounty of $402 offered by the Government, and to $50 offered by Hudson County, and the allowance by the State of $6 per month to the families of volunteers. Apply to Maj. VAN BUSKIRK, at the Bergenville Hotel.

BERGENVILLE, Aug. 14, 1863.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 70 East 38th-st., will reopen Sept. 15. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 28 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY
For lads and young gentlemen, will reopen on MONDAY, 31st of August. Parents who wish a pleasant home and thorough instruction for their sons, will find both in the family of the Principal. Pupils can obtain a complete business education, or a thorough preparation for college.
The long standing and great success of this School, render it in every way worthy of patronage. Send for a circular to
Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MACAULAYS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, N. J.,
One of the most flourishing Institutions in the country. Special attention paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MADAME C. MEARS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
NO. 234 MADISON-AV.,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.
Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mme. Mears will be at home to receive personal applications.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 22.
Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING
AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 22 West 14th-st.
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
(Formerly, "The Spingler Institute.")
N. E. CORNER PARK-AVENUE AND 38TH-STREET.
The Autumn Session will commence Wednesday, Sept. 16.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MISS BEAN'S
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 141 Madison-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss BEAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Letters to the above address will be promptly answered.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 35 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.
FLUSHING, L. I.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, No. 337 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14. The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 4, to confer with parents.
There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:
Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.
Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.
Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.
Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.
Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TURNER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.
Belles Lettres—Rev. JARED B. FLAGG, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.
Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. D.
Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thomas's, No. 1,107 Broadway (Madison-square;) Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway and Dunston's, No. 46 6th-av.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 2. References—In New-York, Revs. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Henry W. Bellows, D. D., Jos. P. Thompson, D. D., Morgan Dix, D. D.; Messrs. Charles King, LL. D., Wm. C. Bryant, David D. Field, Parke Godwin; Mason Bros. In Phil'a.—Prof. Coppee, (Pa. University,) P. B. Chase. In Boston—Revs. E. C. Wallerston, James F. Clarke. In Prov.—Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarke, Rev. E. B. Hall, D. D., Hon. Jos. R. Bartlett. In Washington—Rev. Wm. H. Channing. In Baltimore—Col. Wm. Birney. In Newark, N. J.—Marcus L. Ward, Esq. In the Army—Maj.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, Maj.-Gen. D. B. Birney. At West Point—W. B. Baldwin, Esq. For circulars, apply to MASON BROS., No. 7 Mercer-st., or by letter to MARCUS SPRING, Perth Amboy, N. J., who will also see applicants personally, on Mondays and Fridays, after 12 M., at No. 27 Park-place.

TRINITY SCHOOL.—NO. 161 WEST FOURteenth-street, corner of 8th-av. Rev. R. HOLDEN, M. A., Rector, with competent assistants. His high reputation as a teacher, in Burlington College, at Mr. Muhlenberg's Academy, at Sing Sing and in Trinity School, warrants the Rector in promising his pupils the most thorough instruction in the Classics, Mathematics, and ordinary English branches. The session commences MONDAY, Sept. 7. Terms, $100 per annum. For further particulars address Rev. R. HOLDEN, Merriman.

$17 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION IN COMMON ENGLISH 14 WEEKS AT HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Sixteen experienced instructors in the English, normal, classical, (a class of sixteen are now preparing to enter Yale in '64,) French, musical, painting, scientific, military and commercial departments. (Both sexes.) Term opens Sept. 15. Write for a catalogue. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

DEER PARK INSTITUTE—PORT JERVIS, Orange County, N. Y., (on Erie Railroad,) commences next annual session 23d September. Instruction in all the departments proper to female education by the best teachers and masters. Building is spacious and well furnished, table excellent, location healthy. For circulars, address Principal, Rev. J. H. NORTHRUP.

BOOK-KEEPING, BUSINESS WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, keeps the largest Commercial Institution in New-York, and prepares gentlemen or boys practically for any kind of business. Gentlemen who secure seats this day will have extra advantages. Private rooms for ladies.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 22 West 23d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils. Written communications before that time will meet with prompt attention.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident Governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. References: Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars &c., apply to the Principal.

MISS S. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, will reopen on Sept. 23, at No. 2,268 Broadway. After the 15th prox. Miss RUSSEL will be at the school from 9 A. M. to 12 M. Before the 15th, letters addressed to Miss RUSSEL, care of Wm. C. Russel, No. 25 Pine-st., New-York, will be promptly answered.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF EASTON ACADEMY, EASTON, CONN.—Select Family Boarding School for Boys. English and Classical—commences Sept. 2. Military Drill. Circulars of Sidmon T. Keese, No. 112 Broadway; Mr. Kingsbury, No. 159 Nassau-st.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

A LADY, RECENTLY WIDOWED, RESIDING in an airy and healthful situation, in the vicinity of Brooklyn, would like to receive into her family, to be instructed with her own daughters, a few misses from 7 to 12 years of age. For particulars, please address Mrs. M. S., Brooklyn Post-office.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M.A., LATE Rector of Trinity School, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open a private school for boys at No. 83½ W. 22d-st., N. E. corner of Broadway. During August Mr. Morris may be addressed at Sing Sing, N. Y.

WOODBURY INSTITUTE, WOODBURY, CONN.—The next session will commence Aug. 25. Course of instruction thorough. The buildings are large and new. Sleeping apartments well-furnished and ventilated. For Circulars, address the Principal, F. B. HULSE, Woodbury, Conn.

THE MISSES PALACHE HAVE REMOVED THEIR BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL to No. 174 West 34th-st., and will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. They beg to announce having made arrangements with eminent professors to teach the foreign languages.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—At Englewood, N. J., near New-York. Fall Term opens Sept. 23. Circulars may be obtained by addressing the Principals, J. A. FOWLER, M. A., WM. B. DWIGHT, M. A.

JOHN McMULLEN'S SCHOOL—AT NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. For circulars inquire at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowen's, No. 843, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal.—Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 7. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Great Barrington, Mass.—Term commences Sept. 16, 1863, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal, Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, Yonkers, N. Y. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 874 Broadway.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 31. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $50 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its 46th semi-annual session Oct. 1, 1863. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, for Circulars.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NYACK ON THE HUDSON.
The Fall term of this Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies will commence on the 11th of September. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., No. 120 Broadway, or address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY.
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York, having splendid mansion, scenery, extensive grounds, bracing air, &c. Twelfth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sep. 15. Catalogues, &c., at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, or address the Principal.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—This institution is now in full operation, and offers superior advantages for the thorough study of the Natural Sciences, of Military Science, and of Civil, Mechanical and Topographical Engineering. The Fortieth Annual Session will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1863. Further information, with the ANNUAL REGISTER, may be obtained from
Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For Circulars, apply to
JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO Mrs. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, BROOKFIELD, CONN.—The Fall term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 8. Address Rev. H. D. NOBLE.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 412 Fourth-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY, FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Aug. 31. For circulars, address the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School for Young Ladies (strictly limited to 20) will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 63 Madison-av.

MAPLE HALL.—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on the first Monday in September. P. A. ANDREU.

UNE DAME FRANCAISE DIPLOMEE DE la ville de Paris désire consacrer quelques heures pour donner des leçons dans une famille ou un pensionnat. Ecrire à Mme. A. L. MORAE, No. 145 Garden-st., Hoboken, N. J.

TEACHERS.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS and Heads of Families, who seek TEACHERS for any department of instruction, may obtain reliable particulars of well-qualified candidates at the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," No. 596 Broadway.
School Properties are sold and rented.
Parents are supplied with Circulars of good Schools.
Teachers who desire engagements are invited to call.
REFERENCES: Faculty, Amherst College; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale; Prof. Putnam, Dartmouth; Prof. Greene, Brown University; Prof. Phelps, Normal School, Trenton, N. J.; Messrs. Ivison, Phinney & Co., and Barnes & Burr, Publishers, N. Y.; Prof. Eaton, Packer Inst., Brooklyn; J. H. Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y. Circular sent when applied for with stamp.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
No. 596 Broadway, New-York City.

TEACHERS WANTED FOR SCHOOLS AND FAMILIES.—N. B.: School-officers, Principals and Parents can hear of well-qualified Teachers, Tutors and Governesses, by stating qualifications required, duties and salary. Address all communications to the EDUCATIONAL LETTER BOX, No. 713 Broadway, New-York.

MILITARY SUPERINTENDENT AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUCTOR IN A MILITARY SCHOOL.—An American, much experienced, with honorary degree from Yale College, and formerly in U. S. Engineers, desires to correspond; teaches infantry, artillery, broad and small sword, and bayonet, cornet and bugle; fully up with the times; also mathematics and English. Address C. J. M., Stratford, Conn.

DIVIDENDS.

NINTH DIVIDEND.
OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 7 Pine-st.
The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable (free of Government tax) on the 1st day of August.
JOHN B. SMITH, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 28, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, Aug. 10, 1863.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a
SCRIP DIVIDEND
OF
FIFTY-FIVE PER CENT.
on the earned premiums of Participating Policies, the certificates for which will be ready for delivery on the 15th of October next.
ALSO,
AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT. on outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on demand.
ALSO,
A CASH DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to stockholders on demand.
All the above dividends are free from Government tax.
By order,
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Bord of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:
Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 26, at the office of Messrs. C. S. Robbins & Son, No. 24 William-st., New-York.
The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on Aug. 26, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.
JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock, out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, to the stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after Thursday, the 20th instant.
The transfer books will close on the 13th and reopen on the 24th instant.
By order of the Board. F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.
D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863. A Dividend of Four per cent. (free of Government tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 13th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY."—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by
McANDREW & WANN, No. 13 Pine-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT.
WILLARD HAWES and others against JOHN R. GRAHAM and others.
In pursuance of a decretal order made in this action, bearing date the 30th day of July, 1863, I will expose for sale, in one lot, through Messrs. PELLS & CO., Auctioneers, at No. 360 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on the 18th day of August, 1863, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, one ten foot veneer cutting machine and the fixtures appertaining thereto, consisting of two knives, twenty-four screws, three wrenches, grinding apparatus, one crane with hoisting apparatus complete, and the patterns by which said veneer cutting machine was made and extended from eight to ten feet.
Dated New-York, Aug. 5, 1863.
JAS. BRUCE, Receiver.

TO DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN RUBBER GOODS.
DAVIDSON'S PATENT SYRINGE.
All parties infringing the patent for the above-named article, either in making, using or selling the same, in violation of the letters patent of the United States, granted therefor to Charles H. Davidson, on the 31st day of March, 1857, are hereby notified to desist from such infringement forthwith.
It is the intention of the owner of said patent to prosecute all infringers to the full extent of the law.
E. HAMILTON, Attorney for
DAVIDSON SYRINGE COMPANY.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON
Respectfully inform their friends and the public that having entered into partnership, for the purpose of conducting an English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, they solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been so generously bestowed upon Miss Haines' School in years past, trusting to be able to manifest their grateful appreciation of it by increased devotion to the pupils who shall be committed to their care.
No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, June 23, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that EDWARD A. MESSENGER has no business relations with the firm of T. & H. MESSENGER.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.—BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 25th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, the cargo of the prize steamer GERTRUDE, consisting of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
ARMY BOOTS AND SHOES,
SHOE THREAD,
PAPER,
SODA ASH,
DRUGS & MEDICINES, &c., &c.
ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 25th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer SUNBEAM, consisting of
HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRY GOODS,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
LEAD,
BRANDY,
HATS AND CAPS,
ARMS AND AMMUNITION, &c., &c.
R. MURRAY, United States Marshal.
Aug. 12, 1863.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, &c., AT AUCTION.
BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 20, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn:
PROVISIONS—A large quantity of bread, pork, preserved meats, flour, rice, dried apples, tea, coffee, molasses, pickles, tomatoes and whisky.
CLOTHING—Round jackets, jumpers, trousers, frocks, overshirts, undershirts, drawers, satinet, flannel, calf and kip shoes, socks, blankets, caps, &c.
SMALL STORES—Tobacco, soap, thread, tape, needles, thimbles, knives, scissors, razors, brushes, buttons, blacking, &c.
ALSO—A lot of empty boxes and barrels.
A complete list can be seen by applying at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE SHIP NORTH CAROLINA, HER TACKLE, &c.
N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER ELIZABETH, HER TACKLE, &c.
N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the SHIP PRINCE LEOPOLD, HER TACKLE, &c.
N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER OUACHITA, HER TACKLE, &c.
N. B. The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER SUNBEAM, HER TACKLE, &c.
N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE BARK WINNIFRED, HER TACKLE, &c.
N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at Public Auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the BRIG DELTA, HER TACKLE, &c.
N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.
By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, at 12 o'clock noon, on board thereof, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the bark *Spring Bok*, her tackle, apparel, &c., as she now lies at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
TRUSTEE'S SALE OF STOCKS.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell, at auction, on TUESDAY, Aug. 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway
(For account of whom it may concern.)
50 shs. New-York Life Insurance and Trust Co. each $100
50 New-Jersey Central Railroad Co. .... each 100

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
YACHT AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 102 Liberty-st., a YACHT, of 13 32-100 tons, built of oak, in 1860, is in good order, having just been thoroughly overhauled and well found; is a good sailer, sloop-rigged, keel-boat; has a good cabin, and in every way desirable as a pleasure-boat. Can be seen, on application to W. GIBSON, foot 97th-st., East River.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on TUESDAY, Aug. 18, at 12 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., private stock of liquors; a few demijohns strictly prime and pure quality, viz: 5 demijohns, 5 gallons each, dark Otard, Dupuy & Co. brandy; 5 gallons pale brandy, 5 demijohns old Holland gin. The samples will be drawn and the liquor delivered from its present location; is warranted in every way.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.
MONDAY, AUG. 17, AT HALF-PAST ONE o'clock, P. M., at No. 186 Hoyt-st., between Douglas and Degraw sts., Executor's sale of household furniture, comprising Brussels and ingrain carpets, mahogany and painted chamber suites, hair mattresses, feather beds, sofas, chairs, tables, china, glass, crockery, handsome mantel vases, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on MONDAY, Aug. 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine pair jet black carriage horses, 16¾ hands high; very stylish drivers; five years old; have been used to carriage and farm wagon. Sold only because the owner has no further use for them.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.
PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED GOVernment stores, will be sold at auction at the warehouse, on 17th-st., near H-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 24, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, unfit for service, consisting in part of trowsers, coats, jackets, blankets, bed-sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, mess-pans, kettles, shovels, picks, tents, trumpets, bugles, drums, &c., &c. Lot of old rope, lot of old iron, and several tons of tent cuttings.
Terms cash in Government funds.
DANIEL G. THOMAS, M. S. K. U. S. Army.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner of G and 22d sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1863.
PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS will take place at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 12th and 26th of August, 1863.
The property is condemned as unfit for public service. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash, in Government funds.
C. H. TOMPKINS, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$500.—FOR SALE.—ANY PERSON ACquainted with Singer's Sewing Machine, and wishing to engage in the manufacturing business, can hear of an opportunity by addressing J. D., Brooklyn City Post-office, for one week. Work pleasant, profits liberal; terms cash.

TO BLACKSMITHS.—FOR SALE, ONE OF the best horseshoeing shops in Brooklyn, doing a large first-rate business, large shoe shop, stables, good dwelling, plenty of room for the wheelwright business, and all in good order. Terms easy. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 2 Pine-st.

PROPOSALS.

SMALL STORES, &c., FOR 1863-64.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING, Aug. 15, 1863.
Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Offer for Small Stores," &c., will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 17th day of September next for furnishing and delivering (on receiving ten days' notice) at the inspection of Provisions and Clothing at each or either of the Navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts; Brooklyn, New-York; and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the number and quantities of the articles of Small Stores, Soap and Candles named and specified in the following classes, to be delivered in such quantities as may be required from time to time by the Chief of this Bureau, or by the commandants of those yards, respectively, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1864, viz.:

CLASS NO. 1.
300,000 lbs. *Salt-water Soap.*
The soap must be manufactured from cocoa-nut oil, and be of the best quality, denominated "White Salt-water Soap," and be delivered on thirty days' notice, in good strong boxes, containing twenty-five bars, weighing three lbs. each, and, after inspection, the boxes must be hooped at each end at the expense of the contractor.

CLASS NO. 2.
16,000 Jack Knives.
20,000 Spoons.
25,000 Forks.
5,000 Razors (in single cases.)
5,000 Razor Strops.
10,000 Scissors.
200,000 Needles, Sewing, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, drill eyed, betweens.
30,000 Thimbles, 8-10 and 9-10 in diameter.
3,000 Can-openers.
28,000 dozen D. B. Buttons.

CLASS NO. 3.
3,000 dozen Gilt Eagle Coat Buttons.
3,000 dozen Gilt Eagle Buttons, medium.
3,000 dozen Gilt Eagle Vest Buttons.

CLASS NO. 4.
10,000 Fine Combs, India Rubber or Gutta Percha.
10,000 Coarse Combs, India Rubber or Gutta Percha.

CLASS NO. 5.
10,000 Scrub Brushes.
14,000 Shoe Brushes.
10,000 Shaving Brushes.
5,000 Whisk Brooms.

CLASS NO. 6.
5,000 Hand Grass, for hats.
25,000 lbs. Beeswax, ¼ lb. cakes pure.
20,000 cakes Shaving Soap, not less than two ounces per cake.
20,000 boxes Blacking.

CLASS NO. 7.
10,000 Spools *Cotton*, of Nos. 12 and 16, 200 yards each, three cords equal parts.
3,000 pounds *Thread*, black and white, in quarter-pound packages, equal to Marshall's best quality, and in such proportions as may be required.
1,000 pounds *Silk*, sewing, blue black, pure silk, avoirdupois weight, (wrappers not included,) per ounce, in quarter-pound packages.
12,000 pieces *Ribbon*, hat, best French black, 12 yards to the piece; width 1¼ inch, texture, 10 by 10 to 15 of an inch.
10,000 pieces Tape, white linen, four yards in length, one-half inch wide.
10,000 pieces Tape, black twilled cotton, six yards in length, one-half inch wide.
20,000 *Pocket Handkerchiefs*, cotton, 30¼ by 30 inches, weight not less than 1½ ounces each, texture 8 by 8 to one-half inch.

CLASS NO. 8.
20,000 lbs. Mustard Seed, American brown.
20,000 lbs. Black Pepper, Malabar.
1,000 gross Bottles, octagon, for mustard and pepper.
1,000 gross Corks.

CLASS NO. 9.
100,000 lbs Stearine Candles.
The candles must be "sixes," of prime leaf lard stearine, 9-10 inches in length, exclusive of tip, six candles to weigh not less than 14 ounces 50-100, nor more than 15 ounces, and be paid for according to the actual weight, without reference to commercial usage; the melting point not to be less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit. The wick must be braided, and composed of 78 cotton threads of the best quality of No. 22 yarn. The candles to be delivered on thirty days' notice, in good boxes, containing about thirty (30) pounds each, and the box to be marked with the contractor's name and the weight of the candles.
All the articles named in a class must be included in the offer. All will be required within the fiscal year, and no excess of any article will be received under the contracts.
All the foregoing articles must be of the best quality, and conformable in all respects to the samples deposited at said Navy yards, and subject to such inspection as the Navy-yard where delivered as the Chief of the Bureau may direct; the inspecting officer to be appointed by the Navy Department.
All the articles to be delivered free of any incidental expense to the Government, in proper vessels or packages, and the price of each article must be the same at the respective places of delivery. Packages in which the above articles are delivered must be marked with their contents and the name of the contractor, and be sufficient to insure their temporary safe-keeping.
The contractor must establish agencies at such stations other than his residence, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when the contractor or agent fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof, at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the Navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.
Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the contract will be required, and twenty per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; eighty per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the Navy Agent within ten days after warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.
Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy Agents at Portsmouth, New-Hampshire; Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and at this Bureau.
A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.
Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th of August, 1846,) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the supplies proposed. The Bureau will not be obligated to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law, the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the Navy Agent, District Attorney, or the Collector of the Port, and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder has the license required by the act of Congress of March 3, 1863.
The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection before reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the joint resolution of the 27th March, 1854, and to the act of 10th August, 1846.

REVOLVING IRON TURRETS.
NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 30, 1863.
The Navy Department will, until the 29th day of August, receive propositions for the construction and erection on board a vessel to be built at the Portsmouth, N. H., Boston, New-York and Philadelphia Navy-yards, of two revolving turrets and two impregnable smoke-pipes, with gratings for each vessel.
The internal diameter of the turrets to be 24 feet, height 9 feet 6 inches, thickness 15 inches; to be composed of two separate shells of plate-iron, with wrought-iron slabs inserted between the same.
The pilot-house on each turret to be 8 feet internal diameter, 6 feet 6 inches high, 12 inches thick, composed of plate-iron.
The turret engines and gear for turning and regulating the movement of the turret, the gun-slides and carriage, port stoppers and other internal arrangements to be of the same general character as the Monitor class of vessels. The impregnable smoke-pipe to be in thickness 8 inches, composed of plate-iron; inside diameter 9¼ feet, and height above the deck 9½ feet.
The proposition must embrace all the above-mentioned work, including the bracing of the turrets, and state the cost and the time within which the work for each vessel will be completed, on board and ready for service.
The general plans can be examined at the office of the Inspector of Iron-clad Steamers, No. 236 Canal-st., New-York.
The proposals must be indorsed on the outside "Proposals for Revolving Turrets," that they may be distinguished from other letters.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Aug. 14, 1863.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by this Company until 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the tenth day of September next, for the purchase of its coupon bonds, of $1,000 each, to the amount of ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, to meet, in part, the debt of three millions of dollars, which will become due on the fifteenth day of June next, bearing interest at the rate of SIX per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, in the City of New-York, on the fifteenth day of June and the fifteenth day of December in each year, and the principal payable on the fifteenth day of December, in the year 1887.
Proposals endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR SIX PER CENT. BONDS" may be addressed to the undersigned, at this office, or at the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, and may be for any amount not less than five thousand dollars.
The Directors reserve the right to reject any proposal and no conditional bid will be received.
A deposit of five per cent. on the amount must accompany each proposal. In the case of rejected bids this deposit will be returned without delay, and in the case of accepted bids, interest will be allowed thereon at the rate of six per cent. per annum from the tenth day of September until the first day of October next, when the Bonds will be ready for delivery, on payment of the balance of ninety-five per cent. In case of failure to pay such balance, the deposit of five per cent will be absolutely forfeited to the Company. The first Coupon will be for the amount of interest ($12 50) to accrue from the first day of October to the fifteenth day of December next.
A sinking fund of two per cent. per annum on the amount of the loan will be applied to its reduction, or to providing means for its payment, in such manner and under such regulations as the Directors may from time to time adopt. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR BOOKS.
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Aug. 12, 1863.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until *the 15th day of September next, for furnishing the requisite supply of books for vessels of the Navy*, during the year ending on the 30th June, 1864.
Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Books," and directed to the Chief of the Bureau.
Lists of the books will be furnished on application personally or by mail, at the Bureau.
No proposals will be entertained from those not actual publishers of or regular licensed dealers in books; and the right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if for the interest of the Government.
The books must be supplied, as called for by order of the Bureau, and delivered with all reasonable promptitude to the designated Navy-yard or Naval Station, at the expense and risk of the contractor; and all books so delivered must be subject to the inspection of, and entirely satisfactory to, the Navigation officer receipting for them.
Every offer must be accompanied by a written guaranty, as required by law.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 237 Broadway.
TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 24, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
For flagging west side of Lexington-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and on north side of Fortieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.
For fencing vacant lots in Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first street; also on Fiftieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway.
For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging in One Hundred and Twelfth-street, between Second and Third-avenues.
Building house for use of Engine Company No. 2.
Building house for use of Hose Company No. 42.
Building house for use of Hook and Ladder Company No. 12.
New fire alarm bell for the Jefferson Market Bell Tower.
New fire alarm bell for the Macdougal-street Bell Tower.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.
Dated Street Department, New-York, August 13, 1863.
CHAS. G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OFFICE, July 24, 1863.
MAIL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN JAMAICA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The Governor and Executive Committee will receive proposals up to the 8th of October next, from parties willing to contract with them for the conveyance in steam vessels of a monthly mail, between the City of Kingston, in this island, and the City of New-York, in the United States of America, and *vice versa*, under the authority of the acts of this island, 22 Vic. ch. 42, "to promote steam communication between this Island and the United States of America," and 23 Vic. ch. 11, an act in aid of the aforesaid 22 Vic. ch 42.
The terms and conditions, including the period for which the contract will be taken will be made known on application to Messrs. THOMSON, HANKEY & CO., Mincing-lane, London; JEREMIAH LEAYCRAFT, Esq., No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, or at this office.
Tenders for this service are to be addressed and sent to the Secretary to the Executive Committee, of Jamaica, Spanish Town.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.
UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1863.
PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more coupons of the three years' seven and three-tenths per cent. bonds, maturing on the 19th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.
Holders availing themselves of the above, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 19th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.
Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.
JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rates—
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.
OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.
We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.
Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.
It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.
FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Gold for duties at current rates.
Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BANK OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS.
Stockholders of the Bank of Louisiana at New-Orleans, or their representatives here, are requested to call immediately at the Merchants' Bank, New-York.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 4 Hanover-st.

ESPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO a slate-quarry, situate at Fairhaven, Vt., of great extent and richness, the stone UNFADING, rendering it superior to the other quarries yet discovered in this country, and possessed of remarkable advantages of location. It has been partially and skillfully worked; has an established reputation; can with a small outlay be put into extensive and complete operation, and is susceptible of yielding the amplest supplies for all the purposes for which slate is used, viz.: roofs, flagging, table-tops, billiard-beds, mantels, flooring, shelves, tanks, sinks, &c., &c., for all which the stone of this quarry is in great request. The immensely increased demand for slate has placed the quarries of the country many months behind orders, and brought even poor slate freely into market. This quarry is offered for sale on terms which cannot fail to yield most lucrative returns, whether worked by tenants, or the proprietor, by an association or corporation. For particulars, including working estimates, special charter, and other statistics, apply to
VAN BUREN & PECK,
Counsel for the Proprietor, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK—CORNER 5TH-AV. and 23d-st. (Fifth-av. Hotel)—NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1863.—At a meeting of the Associates of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, held June 25, 1863, for the purpose of organization, pursuant to the articles of association, the following gentlemen were elected Directors, viz.:
HENRY A. HURLBUT, AMOS R. ENO,
JOHN J. PHELPS, ISAAC N. PHELPS,
WILLIAM V. BRADY, JOHN CASWELL,
PARAN STEVENS, G. DE FOREST GRANT,
and THOMAS TILESTON.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, HENRY A. HURLBUT, Esq., was unanimously elected President. ALLEN T. ORMSBEE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE capital stock of a National Bank of five millions, with privilege to increase same to fifty millions, to be located in the City of New-York, will be opened on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at the office of Leonard W. Jerome, No. 47 Exchange-place, and continue open fifteen days, unless the capital stock is sooner subscribed, ten per cent. to be paid on subscribing.
In case more than five millions are subscribed the undersigned will award the stock when the books are closed. Dated Aug. 15, 1863.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
PAUL S. FORBES,
BENJAMIN H. HUTTON,
ELISHA RIGGS,
LEONARD W. JEROME,
Commissioners.

CAUTION.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES, issued by the trustees of the creditors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, Eastern Division, having been lost or mislaid, and application having been made for the issue of new certificates in their place, the public are cautioned against negotiating the same, transfer thereof having been stopped, viz.:
Ctf....No. 318....$67,026 83 } In name of Geo. Peabody &
Ctf....No. 1,029....250,102 81 } Co., Trustees.
Ctf....No. 416....5,684 83 } In name of Geo. Peabody &
Ctf....No. 1,032....3,821 56 } Co.
J. PIERPONT MORGAN & CO.,
53 Exchange-place.

OFFICE OF THE ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, WATERTOWN, Aug. 13, 1863.
BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE increased Stock of this Company will be opened on the 20th inst., at the People's Bank, New-York, and will remain open for thirty days. Terms and conditions of subscription may be learned at the People's Bank, of the Hon. H. ALEXANDER, jr., Springfield, Massachusetts, and at this office.
Signed, R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 20th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, JULY 31, 1863.—An installment of $20 on each share of the remaining Scrip Shares of this Bank is required to be paid on or before the 1st day of October next, with interest thereon from the 1st instant, which payment will then entitle the shareholders to receive the next dividend on full shares. R. L. VAIL, Cashier.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (78th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., LANDON, No. 54 Lake-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; he will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive proper treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhea, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 32 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diploma, which can be seen in his office.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent, restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 16 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York. Rooms arranged so that the patient sees none but the Doctor. Consultation and advice gratis. Charges moderate.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. WEST IS CONSULTED DAILY ON all diseases of a secret nature, at his private medical office, No. 27 Duane-st., between Chatham and Centre sts., and insures to those who may wish to consult him a safe and speedy cure, without mercury, hindrance from business or change of diet. Slight cases cured in 3 or 5 days. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J., with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females scientifically treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,219 Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York. Send a red stamp for ladies' circular, and escape quackery. Board provided.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain disease when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyon's, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibb's, &c. J. E. DIAMOND, No. 447 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
[illegible]

TO THE [illegible] SIXTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In accordance with Section 4 of the Enrollment act, approved March 3, 1863, I hereby communicate orders as follows, from the President of the United States, in reference to calling out the National forces, viz.:

"I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States of America, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy thereof, having taken into consideration the number of volunteers and militia furnished by and from the several States, including the State of New-York, and the period of service of said volunteers and militia since the commencement of the present rebellion, in order to equalize the numbers among the districts of the said States, and having considered and allowed for the number already furnished as aforesaid, and the time of their service aforesaid, do hereby assign two thousand and fifty as the first proportional part of the quota of troops to be furnished by the Sixth District of the State of New-York, under this the first call made by me on the State of New-York, under the act approved March 3, 1863, entitled, 'An act for enrolling and calling out the National forces, and for other purposes,' and in pursuance of the act aforesaid I order that a draft be made in the said Sixth District of the State of New-York for the number of men herein assigned to said district; and fifty per cent. in addition.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this tenth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-eighth.

("Signed") ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

The Board of Enrollment in the Sixth District of the State of New-York, is hereby ordered to make a draft, with the least possible delay, on the first class of the National forces in said District, for the number of men named in the President's order, the draft being made separately on each Enrollment Sub-district for the number of men hereinafter assigned to each of said Sub-districts, and which assignment is as follows, to wit:

To the 1st Sub-district, 1,160 men; to the 2d, 734; to the 3d, 1,181.

These numbers are the quotas of the Sub-districts with fifty per cent added.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
("Signed") JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal General.

This order, made in accordance with the President's letter to Gov. SEYMOUR, August 7th, 1863, will replace that previously made bearing date July 7.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL,
SIXTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 185 6th-av.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1863.

In compliance with the foregoing order, the draft in this district will commence on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., at this Headquarters.

The Sub-Districts or Wards will be drawn in the following order, viz.:

First Sub-District—Ninth Ward.
Second Sub-District—Fifteenth Ward.
Third Sub-District—Sixteenth Ward.

No excuses for exemption will be heard until due notice shall have been given.

JAMES W. FARR,
Captain and Provost-Marshal
Sixth District of New-York.

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST-MARSHAL,
SIXTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 185 Sixth-av.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING FORMS OF AFFIDAVITS are to be used to establish exemptions under the provisions of section two of an Act entitled "An Act for Enrolling and calling out the National Forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863.

FORM 25.

Certificate of Exemption for the Son of a Widow, or of aged and infirm Parent or Parents.

I, the subscriber, ..., resident of ...... county, State of ......, hereby certify that I, being liable to military duty under the Act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, am the only son of ......, a widow, (or of ......, an aged parent,) dependent on my labor for support.

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the above-named ...... is the only son of a widow (or of aged and infirm parents) dependent on his labor for support.

Personally appeared before me ...... the above-named ......, and ......, and severally made oath that the above certificates is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Justice of the Peace.

Dated this ...... day of ......, 186 .

NOTE 1.—The first of the above certificates must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable citizens (heads of families) residents of the town, county, or district in which the person resides, and sworn to before a magistrate.

NOTE 2.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the labor of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees, or the like.

FORM 26.

Certificate of a Parent that he or she Desires one of his or her Sons Exempted.

I, the subscriber, the father (or mother) of ...... and ......, residents of ...... county, State of ......, hereby certify that I am aged and infirm, and that I am dependent for support on the labor of my two sons, above-named; and I elect that my ...... son ...... shall be exempt from the operations of the act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863.

We, the subscribers, do hereby certify that the above-named ...... is aged and infirm, and dependent on the labor of ...... sons for support.

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ......, and ......, and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Justice of the Peace.

Dated at ......,
this ...... day of ......, 186 .

NOTE 1.—The first certificate must be signed by the parent making the election, and the second by two respectable citizens (heads of families) residents of the town, county, or district in which the persons reside, and sworn to before a magistrate. In case the father is deceased, the certificate is to be signed by the mother, and the fact of the father's death is to be stated by the person certifying.

NOTE 2.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the labor of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business for collecting the income can be transacted by agents, trustees, or the like.

FORM 27.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the only brother of a child or children dependent on his labor for support.

I, the subscriber, ..., being liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the only brother of ...... under 12 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on my labor for support.

We, the subscribers, ... and ...... residents of ...... county, State of ......, hereby certify that ...... who is liable to draft, is the only brother of ...... under 12 years of age, having neither father nor mother, and dependent on his labor for support.

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ...... and ......, and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Justice of the Peace.

Dated at ......,
this ...... day of ......, 186 .

NOTE 1.—This certificate is to be used only in cases where the labor of the person claiming exemption is actually necessary for the support of the persons dependent on him. The exemption does not apply in cases where there is sufficient property to yield support, and the necessary business can be transacted for collecting the income by agents, trustees, or the like.

NOTE 2.—The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 28.

Certificate that two members of the family of the person liable to draft are already in the military service of the United States.

We, the subscribers, ... and ...... residents of ...... county, State of ......, hereby certify that two members of the family and household of ......, county and State above mentioned, are in the military service of the United States, as non-commissioned officers, musicians, or privates.

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ...... and ......, and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Justice of the Peace.

Dated at ......,
this ...... day of ......, 186 .

NOTE 1.—This is only intended to apply where the members of the family claiming exemption reside in the same family. If any of the members reside elsewhere, and have gone into the military service of the United States, no exemption on that account can be claimed.

NOTE 2.—This certificate must be signed by one of the parents, if there be any; if not, by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 29.

Certificate that the person liable to draft is the father of motherless children, under 12 years of age, dependent on his labor for support.

I, ..., the subscriber, being liable to draft into the service of the United States, hereby make affidavit that I am the father of ...... motherless child...... under 12 years of age, and dependent on my labor for support.

We, the subscribers, ... and ......, residents of ...... county, State of ......, hereby certify that ...... is father of ...... motherless children under 12 years of age and dependent on his labor for support.

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ...... and ......, and severally made oath that the above certificate is correct and true to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Justice of the Peace.

Dated this ...... day of ......, 186 .

NOTE.—The first certificate must be signed by the person claiming exemption, and the second by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed.

FORM 30.

Certificate of Exemption on Account of Unsuitableness of Age.

I, ..., of ......, ... county, State of ......, having been enrolled under the provisions of an act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," &c., approved March 3, 1863, as liable to perform military duty in the service of the United States, hereby certify that I am not legally subject to such liability, and for the following reason:

That I am ...... years of age.

We, the subscribers, ... and ......, of the town, county, and State above mentioned, hereby certify that the above statement of ......'s age is correct and true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

Personally appeared before me, the above-named ...... and ......, and severally made oath that the above certificates are correct and true, to the best of their knowledge and belief.

Justice of the Peace.

Dated at ......,
this ...... day of ......, 186 .

NOTE 1.—The certificate in regard to age is, in all cases where practicable, to be signed by the parents of the person claiming exemption, and the requirements specified in the regulations are to be adhered to. The blank space in the certificate to indicate the age of the person is to be filled as follows:

That I am "UNDER TWENTY" years of age.

That I am "OVER THIRTY-FIVE" years of age, "AND MARRIED."

That I am "OVER FORTY-FIVE" years of age, according to the facts in the case.

NOTE 2.—In case the certificate is not signed by the parents, the fact of age must be certified to by two respectable persons (heads of families) resident in the same town, county, or district with the person for whom exemption is claimed, and the requirements of paragraph 61, Regulations, &c., must be complied with.

FORM 31.

Certificate of Non-liability to be given by the Board of Enrollment.

We, the subscribers, composing the Board of Enrollment of the ...... District of the State of ......, provided for in section 8, Act of Congress "for enrolling and calling out the national forces," approved March 3, 1863, hereby certify that ......, of ......, ... county, State of ......, having given satisfactory evidence that he is not properly subject to do military duty, as required by said act, by reason of ......, is exempted from all liability to military duty for the term of ....

Provost-Marshal and President of Board of Enrollment.

Member of Board of Enrollment.

Surgeon of Board of Enrollment.

Dated at ......,
this ...... day of ......, 186 .

NOTE.—The certificate is to be given in all cases where it is applicable, according to the 2d, 3d, 13th, and 17th sections of the act of Congress referred to above.

FORM 32.

Certificate of Exemption for a Drafted Person on Account of Disability.

This is to certify, that ......, of ......, ... county, State of ......, having been drafted, and claiming exemption on account of disability, has been carefully examined, and is found to be unfit for military duty by reason of ......, and, in consequence thereof, he is exempt from service under the present draft.

Provost-Marshal, and President of Board of Enrollment.

Member of Board of Enrollment.

Surgeon of Board of Enrollment.

Dated at ......, this ...... day of ......, 186 .

FORM 33.

Certificate of Discharge on Account of the Required Number having been Obtained.

This is to certify, that ......, of ......, ... County, State of ......, having been drafted, on the ......, and having reported at the required place of rendezvous, is hereby "discharged" from service under that draft, on account of the required number of able-bodied men having been obtained from the names preceding his on the list of drafted men.

Provost-Marshal, and President of Board of Enrollment.

Member of Board of Enrollment.

Surgeon of Board of Enrollment.

Dated at ......, this ...... day of ......, 186 .

FORM 39.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE,
...... District, State of ......
......, 186 .

To ......,

SIR: You are hereby notified that you were, on the ...... day of ......, 186 , legally drafted in the service of the United States, for the period of ......, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress, "for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863. You will accordingly report, on or before the ......, at the place of rendezvous, in ......, or be deemed a deserter, and be subject to the penalty prescribed therefor by the rules and articles of War.

Transportation will be furnished you on presenting this notification at ......, on the ......, or at the station nearest your place of residence.

Provost-Marshal,
...... District of ......

Blank forms of above will be furnished, and all necessary information given, on application at this office.

JAMES W. FARR,
Captain and Provost-Marshal,
Sixth District of New-York.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON, } Committee on
JOHN FOX, } Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON, } Committee on
JAMES MURRAY, } Lamps and Gas.
RICHARD O'BRIEN.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 6, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, } Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET pleasant rooms, with board, to gentlemen with their wives or single gentlemen; location desirable. Apply at No. 203 West 32d-st., or address Box 2,406 Post-office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARDING IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J.,

One hour from New-York by railroad. Three or four families can be accommodated with first-class board for the remainder of the Summer, or through the Winter, by applying immediately.

REFERENCES:

Mr. Jason Crane, No. 56 Maiden-lane; Edward Ovington, No. 249 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; H. B. Kimberly, No. 12 John-st., New-York.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE procured for the Summer and Fall season in a commodious country residence, surrounded with shade and beautiful scenery, and handsomely located among the hills. Air is pure, healthy and cool. Liberal table, neat rooms, and piano. Reference required. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN and their wives can be accommodated at High Bridgeville, 10 miles from the City Hall. Terms moderate. Address W. S., Box No. 165 Times office, stating where an interview can be had.

CROFT HOUSE—TWENTY MINUTES FROM Garrison's depot, opposite West Point, beautifully located on the Highlands. A few suites of rooms may be had on early application. For terms, &c., inquire at No. 202 Pearl-st. OSCAR VON GERZABEK, Proprietor.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMILY, WITHOUT children, a first-class furnished house, in one of the best situations of the City. Mention the particulars at the Consulate-General of the Netherlands, No. 47 Exchange-place.

SHIPPING.

[illegible]
NEW-YORK—LIVERPOOL.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. | From NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9, at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from ......$95 to $135
Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables......$75
Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.
Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.
Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food......$50
Steerage—With superior accommodations......$30
Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool at same rates as above.
Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool......$30
All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage only, apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
Passage Office No. 26 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st., N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wed'dy, Aug. 26.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept. 9.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 16.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Wed'y, Sept. 23.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$132 50
Second Cabin Passage......80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$112 50
Second Cabin Passage......65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	3,166	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,978	Pearce,	[illegible]

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 20 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin......$100 } 75 } Payable in Currency.
Steerage......35 }

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.
For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship
HIBERNIA
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:
First Cabin......$125
Second Cabin......85
Steerage......35

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
BOHEMIAN,
Capt. BORLAND, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above Ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY, 12th September; MONDAY, 12th October.
Passage money to Nassau......$45
Passage money to Havana......50
Payable in Gold or its equivalent.
No Freight received on day before sailing.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class U. S. mail steamship
LOCUST POINT,
Capt. SAMUEL HOFFMAN,
will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 20, at 3 P. M.

No freight received nor bills of lading signed after Wednesday.
Passage, $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 22. The new side-wheel U. S. M. steamship EVENING STAR, W. H. BELL, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight and passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamship MORNING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on THURSDAY, Sept. 10.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

GLASGOW......Saturday......Aug. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON......Saturday......Aug. 29
CITY OF BALTIMORE......Saturday......Sept. 5

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SCHOONER FOR SALE—74 TONS REGISTER, but three years old, in complete order, carries a large load and sails well. Also sails and rigging complete for a schooner of 40 tons, nearly new. Will be sold cheap to a cash buyer. Apply at No. 111 Chambers-st., up stairs.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

FARMS.

FOR SALE, AT GREENWICH, CONN.—A farm, consisting of 140 acres, well proportioned—meadow, plow pasture and woodland. Abundance of good fruit on the place, including yard and garden fruit of almost every variety. The house is pleasantly situated on the main road from Bedford to Greenwich. Depot and steamboat landing about three-quarters of an hour's drive from the latter places. A stage passes the door daily to and from each place. The house is two and a half stories high, with an observatory—contains thirteen rooms, including a bathroom on the second floor, supplied with water from a tank above. It is on high ground, and commands a fine view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country. Conveniently situated near the house are outbuildings of every kind, not inferior to any farm-buildings in the town. Also, a good tenant-house and barn on the place. The whole is offered for sale at a reasonable price. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, Esq., corner of Catherine and Cherry sts., New-York, or on the premises, of WILLIAM SMITH.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FARM, OF from 60 to 100 acres of best quality land. Good buildings, healthy location, not over 100 miles from this City and near a railroad station. Price about $10,000. Address, with full particulars, PLANTATION, Box No. 120 Times office, New-York City.

FOR SALE—A FARM ON LONG ISLAND, three miles north of Suffolk Station; new dwelling-house, first-class outbuildings, two fish-ponds, &c., and about 300 acres of land. For terms and particulars, apply to G. C. & E. J. GENET, No. 10 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x18 feet. Inquire in office of the Agriculturist, No. 41 Park-row.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST—A GOLD WATCH, Cornell, maker, London, No. 4,502—lever movement. Above reward will be paid at Held's Hotel, corner Bowery and Bayard-st. No questions asked.

LOST—BANK BOOK OF J. H. YOUNG, IN S[illegible] men's Savings Bank. The finder will leave it at the Bank, corner of Wall and Pearl sts.

FOUND.—U. S. COUPONS. APPLY TO G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 84 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MR. HUMPHREY BLAND.
Treasurer...Mr. W. A. Moore | Leader...Mr. Mollenhauer

This popular place of amusement has been entirely CLEANSED AND RENOVATED, and will open for the Fall and Winter season on MONDAY, AUG. 17, 1863, on which occasion MRS. D. P. BOWERS, The Great American Actress, will make her first appearance in this City since her RETURN FROM EUROPE, in an entirely original drama, written expressly for her in London, by the late Charles Selby, Esq., and entitled

NATALIE;
Or, THE DEATH BARGE OF THE LOIRE,
which will be produced with
NEW SCENERY,
by Messrs. C. J. Hawthorn, W. Wallack and assistants, and
NEW MUSIC,
by the orchestra, which has been considerably augmented, under the direction of
Mr. MOLLENHAUER.

Mrs. BOWERS will be supported by the following eminent performers:

Mrs. ANNA COWELL,
Leading lady of the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia.

Mr. M. A. LINGHAM, Mr. CHARLES HALE,
Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT,
Mr. FRANK REA, Mr. T. E. MORRIS,
Mr. H. RUSSELL, Mr. W. H. RILEY,
Mrs. H. BLAND, Mrs. J. R. SCOTT.

will be presented for the first time,
THIS (Monday) EVENING, AUG. 17,
AN ORIGINAL DRAMA,
in a prologue and three acts, by the late Charles Selby, Esq., written expressly for Mrs. D. P. Bowers, and entitled

NATALIE;
Or,
THE DEATH BARGE OF THE LOIRE.

The scenery, costumes and tableaux from sketches by Mr. James Schonberg.

CHARACTERS IN THE PROLOGUE.
Carrier, Deputy Department of Cantal...Mr. T. E. Morris
Lamberay, his Colleague......Mr. H. Russell
Count de Valliency, a Vendean Nobleman......Mr. M. A. Lingham
Simeon, a Jacobin—an agent of Carrier's...Mr. Frank Rea
Madame de Boncoeur......Mrs. J. R. Scott
NATALIE JOURDAIN......Mrs. D. P. BOWERS

CHARACTERS IN THE DRAMA.
Count de Valliency, a Refugee......Mr. M. A. Lingham
Sir Whiffleton Whiffles, a Town Gentleman......Mr. A. H. Davenport
Mr. Rochfort, an English gentleman......Mr. W. H. Riley
Nathaniel, a confidential servant......Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Jeremiah Knags, a Tailor......Mr. Charles Hale
Mrs. Dalrymple, a fashionable widow...Mrs. Anna Cowell
Mrs. Knags......Mrs. H. Bland
MRS. ROCHFORT......Mrs. D. P. BOWERS

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS.
THE PROLOGUE—NANTES, 1793.
"THE REIGN OF TERROR."

SCENE 1—The Revolutionary Tribunal—The Murder of the Innocents—Carrier and his Colleague at work—Simeon makes another haul—Natalie Jourdain—Carrier incensed—The meeting of the Convention. SCENE 2—The Old Chateau—Madame de Boncoeur saves her master's life, and baffles Simeon—The escape of the Count and capture of Simeon and his followers. SCENE 3—The Harbor of Nantes. (W. Wallack)—The Noyades—Natalie, condemned to death, is saved by the Count de Valliency, who claims her from the Republic as his Bride—The Marriage Certificate—"The Red Ink of the Revolution will never fade, it will last till the Day of Judgment"—The Count falls into the hands of Simeon—"Remember, Natalie, you are my wife"—The Death Barge of the Loire—Tableau.

THE DRAMA—ENGLAND.
"THE NIGHT BEFORE THE STORM."
ACT I—1808.

SCENE—The Villa, (C. J. Hawthorn.)—Mrs. Dalrymple's monody on country monotony—Mr. and Mrs. Knags' family jars—Nathaniel, the faithful servant, and his budget of news—The Letter—Mrs. Dalrymple's curiosity is ungratified—The disclosure, which brings a retrospect—Mrs. Knags and Jealousy—The Ladder and the Appointment—Nathaniel's fears for the morrow!

ACT II.
THE NEXT DAY.
"THE BURSTING OF THE STORM."

SCENE 1—Interior of the villa, (C. J. Hawthorne)—Mrs. Rochfort prepares to meet her visitors—Sir Whiffleton Wiffles and Mrs. Dalrymple study botany—The Count de Valliency asserts his rights, whilst Mrs. Rochfort appeals to his generosity—The noble resolution of the Count, and his departure—Sir Whiffleton follows his friend. Nathaniel on the watch. SCENE 2—Mr. Knags' place of business—Jeremiah jealous and Mrs. Knags indignant—The power of argument—*Arrival of Mr. Rochfort—The intended surprise.* SCENE 3—Exterior of the villa, (C. J. Hawthorne)—Mrs. Knags comes home late—Nathaniel admits her and gives her good advice—Mr. Knags brings Mr. Rochfort home and leads him into danger—*Nathaniel's fatal error—Tableau.*

ACT III.
ENGLAND, 1808.
"MEMORY OF THE PAST."

SCENE—The Cottage near the sea—Mrs. Knags lends her aid to the Count de Valliency—Sir Whiffleton Wiffles and Mrs. Dalrymple in new characters—The Count's visitors—Startling news—Mrs. Rochfort is appealed to in vain—The retrospect—"The Picture of the Past"—The awakening—The Count receives his reward, and Mrs. Rochfort finds rest.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 24x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 761 Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE—IN 73D-ST., BETWEEN 3d and 4th avs.—Three-story basement and under-cellar, 17x42; lot, 102.2. They are new and neat; will be sold cheap on easy terms; 73d-st. is beautifully improved from 3d to 4th avs., and graded to Central Park. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 8 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned as an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory; a good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City by ferry and railroad in thirty minutes.
HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

A GREAT NUMBER OF FARMS, COUNTRY seats, residences and every variety of real estate, in City and country, for sale or exchange, on liberal terms; also, sales and negotiations of all kinds of business, partnerships, loans, bonds, &c.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 15 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NOS. 136 AND 138 45th-st., near 6th-av., 4-story brick houses, just being finished; very desirable location for a boarding-house; water throughout; can be seen daily. Apply on the premises or at No. 72 West 45th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY E. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 40 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON-AV.—FIRST-CLASS, brown stone house, near 31st-st.; 19x60; lot 95; possession 1st September. W. P. SEYMOUR, 156 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., A very desirable residence, situated on Bayard-st., fronting on open Public Square; house is frame, filled in with brick, 44x40 feet, with all modern improvements and well adapted for Summer or Winter residence. The grounds are 101x225 feet, and are well stocked with all kinds of choice fruits, graperies under glass, &c., &c. The location is very healthy, and facilities for schools, churches, &c., are unsurpassed in a country town. The society is refined and cultivated. The commutation from New-York by railroad is only $60 a year. Price $15,000. Terms very easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The large and commodious new building in the town of Somers, Westchester County, forty miles from New-York City, containing some thirty odd rooms, well adapted for a YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the proprietor on easy terms. The location is one of the healthiest in the country, scenery beautiful, and only 1½ miles from the Harlem Railroad. Post-office, telegraph station, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches within five minutes' walk. A beautiful orchard, together with five to ten acres of land, will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to J. B. YOUNG, No. 12 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A BEAUTIFUL country seat at Tarrytown, commanding a panorama of scenery unrivaled by anything on the Hudson River; fine dwelling, containing all the comforts and conveniences of a City residence; five to six acres of land, tastefully laid out, fine fruit and shade trees, lawn, vegetable and ornamental garden, stable, carriage-house, &c. Apply to NEWMAN & FITTON, No. 25 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, 2½ miles from the Village of Newburgh, ¼ of a mile from the river; fine commodious house and outbuildings, all of modern style; land well divided in lawns, with choice variety of fruit, &c., being the late residence of Hon. John Van Buren; will be sold cheap, and possession given immediately. Inquire of R. R. PARMALEE, Newburgh, or of H. T. McCOWN, No. 111 Chambers-st., New-York.

ONE OF THE FINEST RESIDENCES AND GROUNDS IN NEW-JERSEY—Seven acres, large, beautiful forest trees, evergreens, lawns, greenhouses, grapes, garden, &c.; 57 acres under fine cultivation; choice fruit of all varieties in great abundance; beautifully located in the vicinity of Morristown; for sale very low, or exchange in part.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 156 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE BENJ. S. PIER, in the village of Upper Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N. Y. The place consists of four acres of choice land, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good house and barn. The house contains 12 rooms. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises or of
WM. E. PIER, No. 252 Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A DESIRABLE place, situated on the mountain side, between North and South Orange, containing about 3½ acres of land, fine house, barn and outbuildings; garden stocked with the choicest varieties of fruit. Address, for particulars, S. T., Post-office Box No. 1,949.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, PLEASANTLY situated at West Bloomfield, New-Jersey; house contains eight rooms and good cellar; lot 100x125 feet; plenty of fruit; good well of water. If sold in a week, price $1,8[illegible]. Address WM. P. VREELAND.

DENTISTRY.

DR. HOYT, DENTIST,—NO. 907 BROADWAY, three doors above 20th-st., inserts beautiful sets of Teeth on his improved Atmospheric Plates, with or without extracting the roots. On Gold, as low as $25. Silver, $5. Platina, (continuous gum,) $30. Rubber, $10. Teeth filled with Gold, Silver and Amalgam. Artificial Bone Filling inserted without pain. Extracting, 25c. No charge for extracting when artificial teeth are inserted. All work warranted.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

THE MOST TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS!
BRILLIANT DRAMATIC CAMPAIGN!
SUMMER DRAMATIC COMPANY,—
under the direction of that popular and talented actor,
C. W. CLARKE.
SYLVESTER BLEECKER, Stage Manager,
composed of such talented artists as Mr. E. LEVICK, Mr. J. BRIDGMAN, Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, Mrs. FRANCE, Miss JENNIE WALTERS, Mlle. LOUISE, &c., &c., has met with the most perfect success. Their performances have been attended by crowds of our most critical citizens, who have
APPLAUDED TO THE ECHO
their various representations. The pieces chosen have been chaste as well as attractive, and the most refined and fastidious
LADIES, CHILDREN AND FAMILIES,
find nothing to condemn, but much to
ADMIRE AND APPLAUD.
This splendid company appears
EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING THIS WEEK
in the very
AMUSING COMEDY;
THE RIVAL CAPTAINS;
Or,
HOW TO DIE FOR LOVE.
And the
SIDE-SPLITTING FARCE;
AWAY WITH MELANCHOLY.
DANCE by MLLE. LOUISE.
The manager has just purchased at an
ENORMOUS EXPENSE,
A MONSTER PYTHON,
THE DRAGON OF THE EAST!
nearly allied to the Boa; but
THE LARGEST OF THE SNAKE SPECIES,
and the largest of the Serpent tribe ever seen
ON THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT.
He has just arrived
FROM THE EAST INDIES,
and was so formidable that no one dare approach him on the voyage to give him food or drink; consequently, he became very ravenous, and has already
DEVOURED SIXTEEN RABBITS,
FIVE GUINEA PIGS,
THREE PIGEONS,
and is still feeding.
He is universally pronounced not only
THE GREATEST MONSTER LIVING,
but also
THE MOST WONDERFUL NOVELTY.
The civilized world has never known anything like it, and, in all human probability,
NEVER WILL KNOW ANOTHER.
Hence every person curious in such matters, every lover of Nature's most marvelous works,
EVERY SCIENTIFIC MIND,
should embrace the opportunity to
LOOK UPON THIS HUGE MONSTER
while he remains on exhibition at
THIS GRAND OLD TEMPLE OF WONDERS.
He may be seen at all hours EVERY DAY and EVENING, as may also
THE LIVING OURANG OUTANG,
AUTOMATON WRITER,
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR,
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

IRVING HALL.

GRAND RE-OPENING OF THE STEREOPTICON.
FALLON'S GREAT WORK OF ART,
Pronounced by all a most wonderful invention, combining the highest triumphs of Optical and Chemical Science.
THE ONLY INSTRUMENT OF THE KIND IN THE WORLD.
Reproducing Photographic and Stereoscopic Views covering a surface of 600 square feet—and with an effect absolutely startling in its illusion.
THE FIRST GRAND EXHIBITION
WILL TAKE PLACE ON
MONDAY EVENING, AUG. 17.
Each Exhibition will comprise over Sixty Views of ENGLAND, FRANCE, SPAIN, ITALY, SWITZERLAND, ROME, EGYPT, & AMERICA,
And all the celebrated Statuary in the world.
Tickets 25 cents.
Family tickets, admitting six persons, $1.
Doors open at 7½—Commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—WANTED FOUR seats in the Academy of Music. Address, stating location and terms, B, Box No. 3,636 Post-office.

RAILROADS.

FARE REDUCED $6 35.

THE
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY
WILL SELL FIRST-CLASS TICKETS
FROM
NEW-YORK TO CHICAGO AT
$18.

And make a reduction of $6 35 to all points in the Northwest.

Passengers by this, the shortest line, save 60 miles in distance, and two hours in time! over all other routes, and have

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS
Between New-York and Chicago.

This is the ONLY ROUTE by which passengers can leave New-York at 7 P. M., and arrive in Chicago, Cincinnati or St. Louis as soon as those who left at 6 P. M. by other routes, and SAVE TWO CHANGES OF CARS.

Trains leave from Cortlandt-st. Ferry:

DAY EXPRESS.		NIGHT EXPRESS.	
Via Allentown	6:00 A. M.	Via Philadelphia	6:00 P. M.
Via Philadelphia	7:00 A. M.	Via Allentown	7:00 P. M.
Leave Philadel'a	11:20 A. M.	L've Philadelphia	10:30 P. M.
Leave Pittsburgh	1:30 A. M.	L've Pittsburgh	12:40 P. M.
Arrive Crestline	8:00 A. M.	Arrive Crestline	7:15 P. M.
Arr's Fort Wayne	2:10 P. M.	Arr's Fort Wayne	1:10 A. M.
Arrive Chicago	7:15 P. M.	Arrive Chicago	7:40 A. M.

ASK FOR TICKETS "VIA FORT WAYNE."
FOR SALE AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-St.,
New-York.

WM. P. SHINN,
General Passenger Agent.

F. KNOWLAND,
General Eastern Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.—Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.
Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.
N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. (The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 5:50 A. M. on Mondays.) For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 6:25 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:15 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:40 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 5 P. M.; for White Plains, 6 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:05, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 2:10, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.
JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, trains to and from New-York will run as follows: Going North, leave Long Branch at 7 and 11:10 A. M., leave Manchester at 8:00 and 10:26 A. M. Returning, leave New-York, foot of Murray-street, at 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. The boat leaving New-York at 6:15 A. M. will be discontinued, and there will be no evening boat for New-York. A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 6:15 A. M. for Manchester, Camden, and all stations on the main line, instead of 6:05 A. M. A freight train will also leave Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 4 P. M.
B. S. SEYMOUR, Gen. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:25 A. M., and 3:25 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:55 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:25 P. M., from 30th-st.
Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., (stopping at all the stations) to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 4:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York at 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS: 7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager......Mr. Wm. Wheatley.
THE SUMMER THEATRE OF THE COUNTRY!
Begin at 8; conclude at 10:45.
MONDAY, Aug. 17, 1863, and every evening.
LAST WEEK BUT ONE!

In consequence of previous arrangements, Mr. Wheatley regrets to announce the
CONCLUDING NIGHTS
of John Brougham's Grand Romantic Drama entitled
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
which, for the last
THREE MONTHS,
has crowded this magnificent temple of the drama with
DELIGHTED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES.
Mr. COLLINS,
Last week but one of his engagement.
The celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist, as
CARRICKFERGUS,
with the songs "Wine, Bright Wine," and "Where there's Life there's Hope."
MR. WILLIAM WHEATLEY
as CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE.
The Press and Public pronounce the
ACTING PERFECT,
SCENERY UNSURPASSED,
COSTUMES ELEGANT,
MECHANICAL EFFECTS WONDERFUL,
FURNITURE SPLENDID,
MUSIC, under the direction of Harvey B. Dodworth,
EXCELLENT.
And the GRAND BALLET,
THE BEST IN THE COUNTRY.
Seats secured
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.
MR. EDWIN FORREST,
THE DISTINGUISHED TRAGEDIAN,
is engaged, and will make his first appearance on
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 31.

WALLACK'S.

Begins at 8 o'clock; over before 10½ o'clock.
THE GREAT MARVEL OF THE 19TH CENTURY
is the
ASTOUNDING SPECTRAL ILLUSION
now attracting
CROWDED AND BREATHLESSLY ATTENTIVE AUDIENCES,
who nightly evince the most
UNBOUNDED GRATIFICATION AND SURPRISE
at the unsurpassingly
WONDERFUL AND STARTLING EFFECTS
of the
GREAT GHOST PHENOMENON,
GREAT GHOST PHENOMENON,
which has created such an
Unparalleled Excitement in both Hemispheres.
It can be seen
EVERY EVENING
in the beautiful and romantic play entitled
TRUE TO THE LAST.
Honora Parole, a wealthy heiress, with a beautiful ballad, Mrs. H. Watkins.
Godfrey Dulanie, a young student......Mr. H. Watkins.
The especial attention of the public is directed to the fact that
A NEW SYSTEM OF VENTILATION
has been introduced at this favorite theatre, rendering it the
COOLEST HOUSE IN THE CITY.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7½; begins at 8; over at 10½.
THE GHOSTS! THE GHOSTS!
Second week of the
GREAT SPECTRAL ILLUSION,
THE GHOSTS,
pronounced the
MOST REMARKABLE PHENOMENON OF THE AGE,
by
CROWDED AND ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCES,
Who nightly evince the
GREATEST DEMONSTRATIONS OF ASTONISHMENT AND DELIGHT
At this
MARVELOUS OPTICAL ILLUSION.
It can be seen every evening in the romantic play,
TRUE TO THE LAST.
MR. AND MRS. WILKINS IN THEIR ORIGINAL CHARACTERS.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

RAVEN & BACON.

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes. Wareroom, No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

$225—HOLDER'S PIANOS—$500.
FOUR FIRST-PREMIUM MEDALS.
Warerooms, No. 160 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased, as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S NEWLY IMPROVED Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS, are now considered by the best judges as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years. Wareroom No. 361 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $45 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly refitted and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 22 East River (James-slip) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st. J. S. TUTHILL, Freight Agent, No. 5 James-slip.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHLANDS, Port Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M., returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTFORD, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.
NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 25 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock, making usual landings, touching at 30th-st.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS—10,000 CAUGHT DAILY—Running every day in the week during the season, except Saturday. The well-known steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. I. O. PHILLIPS, leaves the foot of South 11th-st., Williamsburgh, at 7 A. M.; Peck Slip, 7¼; 24th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., at 8½; Pier No. 4 North River, at 9. There will be delightful excursions, affording a fine view of the fortifications, &c. Music and dancing on board. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents, which will be collected on going on board. Refreshments, bait and fishing tackle on board.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSION TO THE Fishing Banks.—Capt. RICHARD YATES, Pilot. The first-class commodious steamer WILLIAM KENT will leave on Wednesday, August 19, 1863, as follows: 30th-st. N. R., 8:15 A. M.; Spring-st. N. R., 8:30 A. M.; Pier 4 N. R., 8:35 A. M. Wallace's brass and cotillion band will furnish the music for the occasion. Bait, lines, and refreshments to be obtained on board. Fare $1 for the excursion.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—THE sidewheel steamboats *William Kent* and *North Shore*, and the barges *Anna*, *Rhinebeck* and *Lexington*. Also, Conway's Pleasant Valley Grove to let. Office No. 205 West-st., corner Barrow. HENRY HALLAN.

WANTED—TWO IRON TANKS, EACH TO HOLD about five hundred gallons. Apply to the office of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, No. 1 Bond-st.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Great Vexations Among the City Officials—Green Alliance Being Brought to Light—Removal of Col. T. B. Thorpe, the City Surveyor—Confusion of Civil and Military Officers—Activity Up the River—Lodgerable Diseases—The Evening Star.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1863.

CONSTERNATION AMONG CITY OFFICIALS.

The city is just now in a high state of excitement, owing to the ventilation going on respecting the hidden mysteries of the City Hall and other places, upon which an ignorant and too-confiding public have so long been in the habit of gazing with a sort of superstitious awe, as regions containing vast mines of buried wealth, where a few privileged individuals could go and breakfast and dine off ingots of solid gold; but why or wherefore nobody could tell. The key note for the whole commotion was given in the following extraordinary advertisements which appeared in the *Era* of Aug. 5:

PROPOSALS WANTED.

MATURALLY OF NEW-ORLEANS, }
CITY HALL, July 30, 1863. }

Sealed proposals will be received at the Office of the City Comptroller, Room No. 1, City Hall, until the 20th day of August, for building a brick culvert, 135 feet long, and 4 feet diameter in the clear, at the intersection of Washington and Upper-line or Toledano streets, Fourth District, according to the plans and specifications deposited at the office of the City Surveyor. Fearing a misapprehension may arise, from the wording, that only those regarding this advertisement, as a public officer I am compelled to state that there are no plans or specifications of the proposed culvert deposited in my office of an official character; and further, I have officially refused to make such plans, and have pronounced the proposition to build such a culvert not only useless, but in the present state of the swamp impracticable, if not impossible. The maddest people of any insane asylum could not propose a more absurd thing than to build a brick culvert in these times, 135 feet long, and twenty-five feet deep over a canal twenty-five feet wide. All the interests of the city require is a wooden structure twenty-five feet long, (25;) such as are built over other draining canals of the same dimensions elsewhere in the city. The whole scheme, under any circumstances, is promoted to the public illegally, and in the present condition of the city finances is worse than folly.

T. B. THORPE, City Surveyor.

A day or two after, Col. T. B. THORPE was ordered from his position as City Surveyor, and this morning the True Delta comes out with a most scathing exposure of rascals behind the scenes, in a very ably written article, and one which, I am happy to add, expresses far more earnest desire "to contribute to the strengthening of the great plan of restoring this State, at the earliest possible moment, to its proper place in the Union," than anything I had ever before noticed in that paper. What I have been able to glean upon this very important subject is simply this:

It appears that in the organization of the City of New-Orleans, under its charter, each department of the city is separate and distinct; the City Surveyor receiving proposals, and the Comptroller acting as a check upon the Treasurer.

When the Federal forces arrived here, and the City was handed over to the military authorities, the Commanding General (BANKS) reorganized the City Department under its original charter, and appointed a City Council, and an acting Mayor—Gen. WESTON,—under which latter everything went on well and smoothly; as everything must in hands so clean and able. A "Committee of Streets and Landings," (composed of part of the City Council) was also appointed.

Under the City Charter these latter can receive no salary, except the chairman of the Streets and Landings, who is allowed $100 per month for incidental expenses; and no man is eligible on the Committee unless he can take oath that he has assessed taxable property to the value of three thousand dollars. The law also requires the City Surveyor to give bonds in thirty thousand ($30,000) for the faithful performance of his duties; compile a full statement of the affairs of the City to be published on the 1st of January, and the 1st of July of each year, for the benefit of taxpayers; clerk the minutes of the City Council; and allows the Mayor *no appointing power whatever*—except the police.

With the law so clearly laid down upon these various points, how do we find the existing state of things?

1. Capt. MIZNER, the Mayor, although possessing no more power to do so than I have, has just suspended one City Surveyor, and forcibly appointed another; the latter—as I am informed at least—without any bonds, though $30,000 are required by law. In times of peace, the Mayor has no such appointing or removing power, and under a military régime like the present, nobody but Gen. BANKS or the Military Governor can claim it.

2. The men composing the Streets and Landings Committee are nearly all said to be insolvent, as are also a part of the Finance Committee; although the law requires each member to be worth $3,000 in assessed taxable property.

3. No statement whatever of the city finances and affairs have been published for the six months ending July 1, per any minutes of the City Council, although positively required by law. Besides, it is notorious that these committees will not allow citizens to examine their proceedings on application, although by law they are public records, and should be open to general inspection.

4. The Mayor has, without any authority whatever to do so, fixed, and is permitting to be drawn, enormous salaries by his coadjutors—all of them sinecures, and not one entitled to a cent by law—while his own income amounts to the inordinate sum of $15,354! Here is a summary of the way in which the New-Orleans people are being bled:

INCOME AND EXPENSES OF THE MAYOR.

Salary as Mayor, per annum	$6,000
Salary as Captain in United States army	1,209
Salary as Assistant Adjutant-General of State	2,754
Salary as Secretary of State	2,000
Salary as Adjutant to 60 days' Volunteers	2,000
Salary for carriage hire	2,400
Total	$15,354

The City charter distinctly says: "The Mayor shall receive an annual salary of not less than $4,000, nor more than $5,000. No fee shall be allowed him for his own use and benefit, upon any pretense whatever." Who would not be a "military" Mayor?

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

To be composed and paid as follows:

Chairman, E. H. Durell, (per annum,)	$2,000
First Commissioner, Mr. Abbott	2,000
Second Commissioner, C. S. Estlin	2,000
Secretary, Mr. Thompson	2,400
Porter	900
Total	$10,000

Now, the whole of this Finance Committee is not only unauthorized by the charter, but is perfectly useless, as all the necessary business can be done by the Comptroller and Treasurer. Besides, as I shown before, not one of them is entitled to a cent, except the Chairman, and his salary is fixed at $2,400 per annum. Next we have the

COMMITTEE OF STREETS AND LANDINGS.

Composed and paid for as follows:

Chairman, S. W. Dewels	$2,000 per annum.
First Commissioner, John Ross	2,000 per annum.
Second Com. —— Campbell	2,000 per annum.
Secretary	2,400 per annum.
Assistant Secretary	1,200 per annum.
Porter	500 per annum.
Total	$11,100

The whole of this is equally unauthorized by the charter, and equally useless to the City; as the City Surveyor and the Commissioners of Streets and Landings, with their clerks, really do all the necessary work. None of these people are entitled to any salary at all, except the Chairman, and he is allowed $1,200 per annum.

As might be naturally expected, the result of all this is setting most disastrously not only on the fame one not south of the city but the temper of the people. Money being carried off on, by wholesale, into unusual channels, the pay-roll of the laborers (some 800 or 900) remains to this day unpaid; the needy mechanics who have held mandamus in good faith to the city cannot get their money; the Treasurer has repeatedly dishonored the cash-warrants of the city, drawn by the Comptroller himself; the poor laboring people and mechanics who are so unjustly kept out of their hard earnings are growing disaffected and clamorous; while the taxpayers, the merchants, bankers, &c., are openly talking of calling a public meeting to ventilate the whole matter.

I have no doubt, however, that they will be spared the necessity. Gen. BANKS is fortunately here in person, relieved, for the present, from active military duty; the paralyzed state of the enemy, and the hot season compelling a little temporary rest to his army, all coming fortunately to allow him time from his labor in the field to examine his administrative department. He is not the man to permit such abuses; or, having detected them, to fail in applying the proper sort of remedy.

It would be extremely unjust to bring home to the present commanding General every imperfection that may be lingering in his administration. It must be remembered that much, still existing under his jurisdiction, was taken just as he found it. His object has evidently been throughout to interfere as little as possible with the ordinary routine of civil matters, trusting that his subordinates were as faithful and single minded as himself. Beside, if we look to all the military and administrative responsibilities piled upon him in this department, we shall find that either was at the time sufficient to engage all the faculties of any one man, no matter how gifted or zealous. I shall be disappointed if Gen. BANKS does not prove himself equal to both.

CONFUSION OF CIVIL AND MILITARY OFFICES.

The whole cause of these irregularities is in the confounding of civic and military duties—the Mayor—who, although a Captain, has really no power beyond his Mayoralty—often overriding the civic authorities by virtue of his military position. The confusion, annoyance and losses that into subjects city creditors to—especially among the poorer classes—is beyond conception.

A most painful case is now before me. The Mayor—Capt. MIZNER—gave an order to the City Surveyor to make what is called a "requisition" upon one HIRAM MCGUIRE for a quantity of building material. The Surveyor did so, and signed the requisition; the Comptroller signed it also, and Capt. MIZNER affixed his name, though quite against the routine recognized by law; and yet we are pretending to govern the city UNDER ITS ORIGINAL CHARTER. With the Mayor's name attached, this requisition of course became a "military order"—a thing there is no disputing, as bayonets are supposed to be backing it; and Mr. MCGUIRE got to work getting his materials.

The regular process for this requisition to have gone through was, after getting the Surveyor's and the Comptroller's signatures, for the Bureau of Streets and Landings to have endorsed it, and afterward the Finance Bureau; but neither of these had signed the paper; the Mayor's signature having peremptorily overridden them, contrary to all municipal law.

Well, Mr. MCGUIRE goes and gets his material, to the tune of $2,007, delivers it over to the city—it is used for and by the city somewhere about May last, and he now goes to try and get his money.

Going first, in due form, to the Surveyor's Office, he presents his bill, with all necessary vouchers to the Surveyor; the latter examines it, finds it all right, sees his name on the requisition, and affixes it to the amount. The next signature to get to the amount is the "Bureau of Streets and Landings." They look at the requisition, find they never signed it, and, therefore, refuse to sign the account. MCGUIRE next runs to the "Finance Bureau," but as the account is not signed by the lower house—"the Streets and Landings"—of course, they won't sign it. In desperair, he goes at last to the Mayor, and shows him *his own signature*, by which the material was obtained; but Mr. Mayor knows nothing at all about it, and refers MCGUIRE back to the Finance Committee, who show their respect for the Mayor's signature, by marking "*rejected*" upon the account, and hand it back to to the disconsolate MCGUIRE, like so much waste paper.

In the mean time this poor man has been deprived of his money in (as he supposed) a fair and honest transaction with the city authorities. This monstrous case of red-tape jugglery and disgusting oppression is only one of a thousand similar that are now goading the people here to madness, destroying all the good effect that Gen. BANKS is otherwise producing, and bringing discredit upon his administration through the acts of a few subordinates. He will have to make a clean sweep of those money-making bureaux, and reduce the Mayor to his legitimate position—simply *that of Mayor*—before these abuses can be rectified. The Mayor has no legitimate authority—military or otherwise—to be advertising for contracts, and as to his high-handed removal of Col. T. B. THORPE, he had just as much legal right to go to Headquarters, order Gen. BANKS out, and supplant him by Mr. Ross, the new Surveyor.

ACTIVITY UP THE RIVER.

The ensuing week is likely to be a busy one, as we are expecting a whole fleet of freight boats down the river—under convoys—such a sight as has not gladdened the Mississippi for a long time past. You meet people now who tell you quite as coolly that they are just from or going to Vicksburgh or St. Louis, as you would talk of going to Albany.

In the rotunda of the St. Charles to-night I saw, for the first time, handbills scattered about, with this:

"FOR ST. LOUIS DIRECT.

The new passenger steamer
ALBERT PEARCE,
Capt. D. N. GREENLEAF,
will leave for the above and all intermediate landings, on Monday, the 10th inst., at 5 P. M."

Well, it was only a handbill, but people gathered round it as a curiosity, and so it was—and one which spoke eloquently of the vast changes which have just been wrought in the Mississippi Valley, but the effect of which we have not yet had time to feel. In only two or three months it will appear extraordinary that such a trifle could have arrested one's attention. In the

LAFOURCHE DISTRICT

matters are also actively progressing; and on Tuesday next, the 11th, we hope to run an express train right through from here to Brashear City. Capt. E. A. MORSE, Assistant Quartermaster, who has had control of the works along the road, tells me that in 20 days they have thrown bridges across the following bayous: Bayou des Allemands, 300 feet long; Bayou Lafourche, 400 feet; Bayou Boeuf, 600 feet, and Bayou Ramous, 200 feet. Beside these bridges, the rebels had destroyed 86 box cars, 2 passenger cars and 2 engines; but we have not only already restored the bridges, but are supplying the cars at the rate of two a day.

As usual, our friends, the darkies, have been of no little use to us; and only in helping our carpenters to build the bridges, but 200 of them were kept employed entirely in cutting down the long grass and weeds which, in those hot marshes, grow with tropical speed and luxuriance.

THE EVENING STAR,

which takes this letter, is here on her first trip from New-York, and is the admiration of all who see her. I was kindly entertained on board by her commander, Capt. W. H. BELL, and her Purser, Mr. W. H. FIELD, and could scarcely realize that I was not on board the "*Morning Star*," in which I came out on her first trip, so perfectly have the two been constructed alike, to the minutest particular. No vessels that ever came to this port so instantaneously became public favorites as these two, and they certainly deserve it, for they are magnificent specimens of naval architecture. I am sorry to say that a rumor is current this evening that the *Morning Star*—now on her trip north—has run aground off ————, but I earnestly hope that the rumor will prove a false one. NEMO.

THE BRITISH FRIGATE ORETO, ALIAS FLORIDA, AND HER BURN SOUTHERN CROSS.—We have before reported that this British thief plundered and destroyed the pile Southern Cross, but a letter from Capt Hewes, dated Cearo, Brazil, July 6, gives a few facts not before published. Capt. Howes showed the pirate commander that his cargo was shipped on French account, but he replied that made no difference, "the ship was American, and bound to New-York, and would, therefore, be burned;" and he was as bad as his word. Capt. Howes had his wife with him, and some of her trunks were plundered by the British robbers, though Mayor himself, the last of his British masters, treated the lady well. The crew of the Southern Cross have since arrived at New-York; but the Captain, his wife and three mates were at Cearo, and would return home by the way of Pernambuco.—*Boston Journal.*

INTERESTING FROM MEMPHIS.

The Changes of a Year—Cairo and its Peculiarities—Secession in Southern Illinois—Travel on the River—Western Soldiers, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sunday, Aug. 9, 1863.

It is nearly a year since I was on the Mississippi River, and in that time, though many great events have transpired, there is but little change in the outward condition of affairs. Cairo is the same alternate mud-hole and dust-bin it always was. The St. Charles Hotel is as "odorous" and the porters are as surly as ever. A wonderful institution these St. Charles porters. They never, so far as one can see, are doing anything, and yet it is said that they buy out the hotel every two years, and fail in the same time. The table-waiters and the office-clerks are the only bearable persons in the house, and if their good qualities were only garnished by something fit to eat, and by a house fit to live in, the St. Charles Hotel would not be the worst place in the world. But now it is. In this respect Cairo is not changed. Comprehends, however, are at a discount. Several very wholesome arrests have taken place in this district of country, and manifestations of disloyalty are much less frequent than formerly. There is nothing like a little severity to tame the blatant Secessionists. Cairo and the whole country around it are deeply impregnated with secession, and at the beginning of the war there was scarcely a loyal man there. Had it not been for the firmness, courage and energy of Gen. WHEATON, Chief of Gen. GRANT'S Staff, and a few other men of Chicago, among whom were conspicuous several of the pet Ellsworth Zouaves, Cairo, which has proved the first place in point of importance that we have occupied peaceably, would have been, with Norfolk, New-Orleans and Charleston, a part of the rebel dominions. What a vast difference this would have made. We have had Cairo as a base. With Cairo in rebel hands, our base would have been Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati, and either of the latter would be with difficulty defended. Cairo, on the contrary, is impregnable to any force the rebels could bring against it. It has become a wedge of free soil entering the Confederacy at the start, and bearing on its extreme point the flag of the Union, and with GRANT at the mallet it has been driven clear through the log and split it in two irreconcilable parts. This wretched, insignificant little hamlet, which has hardly had the strength to keep its head out of water, has become one of the most important, though not notorious points of the war.

The longer one has to do with the Mississippi River and its inhabitants, the more fully he learns one cardinal truth—which is, that if he is in a hurry to get either down or up the river, he had better take the first boat that leaves, no matter if one twice as fast is advertised to leave an hour after; no matter, neither, if captain, clerk, agent and everybody he meets corroborate the story that she is twice as fast, and is going to leave at the time specified, for these steamboat men are most consummate and finished liars. They will solemnly protest that they are going to leave at six in the evening when they know they cannot possibly leave before eight the next morning. They will put you off with the most frivolous excuses, and, though you may catch them in the lie, they bear it out with great effrontery and indifference. In fact the only sentiment they seem to feel is "what a fool you were to be caught by such chaff." Some of honor they have none, and no sense of duty except that which arises from a fear of pecuniary loss. I have known a steamer tie up within fourteen miles of Cairo, and lie there six hours, in order to arrive after the Illinois Central train had left, though the captain had expressly agreed to connect with that train. Of course the passengers for St. Louis, rather than wait twelve hours in Cairo, would continue on the boat to St. Louis, while those for Chicago and Cincinnati might suck their thumbs. It is not a wonder that so many river men are Secessionists—they are thoroughly imbued with the fundamental principles of the Confederacy.

WESTERN SOLDIERS.

It would amuse you to watch the Western soldiers that are returning to their regiments. I asked one of them if he would not like to have staid longer, and he answered that he was "homesick to get back to his regiment." "Yes," said another, who had overheard him, "your best friends are there." "You're right there," he replied; and then followed such a torrent of invective, curses, contempt and bitterest hatred against the Copperheads, as would do credit to an Abolition King Lear. It was refreshing to me to travel from Indianapolis to Memphis, in company with returning soldiers, and not hear a single curse for the Administration, the Secretary of War, the niggers or the Abolitionists. In Washington one can scarcely go into a bar-room, a hotel, or any place where officers congregate, without hearing more or less of this unmanly, ungenerous censoriousness, not to call it cowardly croaking. I believe JOHN A. LOGAN is the exponent—the representative man—of this army. His creed consists of a single idea—to support the Administration. Nothing more. Give all your energies, time, talents, property and influence to the support of the measures adopted by the Government. You cannot change them. There is no time to discuss them. We must fight—not talk. Let the next Presidency take care of itself. It is our business to support and encourage the present Administration. Its members, standing at the head sources of information, must necessarily be better judges what to do than we are. By energetic and implicit obedience we may accomplish much; by inkewarmness and discussion, and temporizing, nothing. *The rebellion must be crushed*, and there is only one way in which it can be done, while there are forty ways in which it may not be done. These sentiments coming from JOHN A. LOGAN, a life-long Democrat of the hardest shell, and one who, from the scanty reference he makes to the negro question, would seem, at least, to be unsettled in his mind as to it, are producing marked influence in Southern Illinois, and everywhere they are read.

There is no news at present. The horrible murder by some negro soldiers who escaped from Island No. 10, of an unoffending family of children and old men, has already cooled down. The latest development is that they were led on by two white men, neighbors of this family, who had an old grudge to settle. The affair will be thoroughly investigated as soon as possible by the authorities, and the guilty ones punished. This atrocity will compare for gratuitous wickedness with any of the achievements of the same sort by rebel guerrillas in Missouri and Kentucky. It shows the necessity for the strictest discipline of the negroes, and for selecting the best officers that can be found to govern them.

The river is low. We have been running on to sand-bars all the way down, and one obstinate fellow detained us two or three hours. The weather is excessively hot, even for this climate. Musquitoes abundant.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Bold Ruse of a Blockade Runner—A Report of the Capture of Charleston, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Aug. 15.

The U. S. steamer *Guide* arrived here this morning from Morehead City, N. C. She reports that there had been no arrival from Charleston for several days.

The *Guide* also reports that yesterday while off Cape Hatteras a steamer spoke them, giving the name of *Hudson*, from New-York, and saying that Charleston was taken. Of course if the steamer was from New-York, and no such news had been received there, what they said was false. The conclusion of the officers on the *Guide* is, that the *Hudson* was a blockade-runner; and her bold mode of reporting to and hailing the gunboat was a daring move by which they escaped. The steamer *Hudson* is described as an English built boat, black, low in the water, and a fast runner. She headed South.

The steamship *S. R. Spaulding* is expected to arrive here from Charleston soon. She is already due.

The Christian Commission.

SARATOGA, Friday, Aug. 14, 1863.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

There has been a very large assemblage of Christian patriots here to-day, at a Convention of the Christian Commission, which crowded the Baptist Church in this place morning and evening. President HOPKINS, of Williams College presided. After the reading of the Scriptures and prayer, Rev. Geo. J. MINARD, a delegate of the Commission, made a most earnest and eloquent address. Some of the incidents which he related drew tears from unaccustomed eyes. In the beginning of the war he said that he had been inclined to philosophize; but he happened to be at Easton, attending a synod, when the Capital was first threatened, and the people came rushing down to meet the common enemy. There he saw a company of volunteers marching along the street and a little girl looking at them with strange earnestness. He stopped and watched her. As the company passed she clasped her little hands and they began to work and quiver, and she scanned closely every soldier's face. Suddenly, she wrung her hands and her childish voice broke out in suppressed agony: "That's him! That's pops! Pops! He's going! He's going!" and she bowed her head upon her bosom and wept. When he saw what that little motherless girl had given for her country he could no longer stand aloof.

After a brief address by WM. E. DODGE, of New-York, the Rev. Mr. CHEEVER, a delegate of the Commission, related something of what the Commission had done for the wounded at Gettysburgh, more especially for the 3,000 wounded of the Third army corps, among whom he was.

In the evening, after prayer by the Rev. T. L. CUYLER, the Wood family sang the appeal "Hear my Prayer," which was exceedingly impressive. The Rev. ELEAZAR BRAYNERD, a delegate who has been sent out twenty times, and who has ministered to 30,000 soldiers, related many instances of the good effect of the work of the delegates in the hospital and on the battle-fields.

GEO. H. STUART, Esq., Chairman of the Commission, was then introduced. He said that he thought the present summer gathering at Saratoga would be one of the most remarkable ever held. Notwithstanding the secession of a number of States most counted upon in past years, Saratoga was fuller than ever before. But the most remarkable incident of this gathering would be that in 24 hours after hearing an appeal for ice from our soldiers at Charleston, $3,204.62 was raised with no very great effort in 24 hours, and the ice sent on its way. This afternoon at a single hotel a few ladies raised over $100, and they had made also a very great number of articles for the soldiers. Proceeding to his subject, he said that war was a calamity, but the loss of the best Government on the world would be a still greater calamity. A soldier in hospital, suffering from seven gun-shot wounds, could not repress his groans. A lady passed by, and before she was out of his hearing, said: "Oh dear me! is the country worth all this?" "Yes!" shouted the hero, "and a great deal more!" From its small beginning on the 16th of November, 1861, to the 14th of November, 1862, but little had been done by the Christian Commission. But at that time a few brothers were sent down as skirmishers to the Army of the Potomac. They took such stores as the Indian got together for them, in a few bandbboxes, and started. They went forth in the spirit of Christ, relieving first bodily wants, and then speaking of the interests of the soul. We had nearly a million of men in the army. The Sanitary Commission was at work for them, but though it carried the bread that perisheth, it carried not the bread of life. Their plan was to organize an Army Committee in all the towns as they had already done in all the large towns. These Committees kept the people alive to the importance of this work. Last Sabbath he spoke in Philadelphia, at the 94th consecutive Sabbath meeting for the Christian Commission. Boston had raised $30,000 for the single emergency of Gettysburgh, and had sent them over 1,100 boxes of goods. They had these kinds of delegates—delegates to the army in camp; delegates to the post hospitals, and delegates to the battle-field. They had 20 delegates in the Army of the Cumberland. These men got 2 hospital tents from the Government, one of which was filled with their stores. There were no waffle cravats there; sometimes they had to do their own cooking; he had seen an Ex-Member of Congress pounding beef-steaks to make them tender. Every night in the week these tents were crowded for a prayer meeting. Mr. STUART gave a graphic description of one of these prayer meetings just before the march to Atlanta. Word came that a soldier was dying and wanted somebody to pray for him, and he who first went and prayed over the dying boy was that Major-General who left one of his arms on the field of Fair Oaks, the HENRY HAVELOCK of our war, HOWARD of Maine. (Loud applause.) The work of the delegates was to do everything for the soldier,—all that a father or a mother would do. The delegates to the post hospitals were doing a great work even among the rebel prisoners. Some of them said: "Oh, we can stand your cannon balls, but we can't stand your kindness." He had never seen such stirring religious services anywhere, though he had seen a meeting of 35,000 in Belfast, as in Camp Convalescent. The battle-field delegates were minute men; they were ready to go to a battle-field at a minute's notice. They had even interrupted a clergyman in his sermon to go to Murfreesboro. The delegates were supplied with badges, commissions, and instructions to overcome impassables and impossibles. At Bolivar, 2,000 of Hamlin's corps were lying wounded when 8 of their delegates arrived. Over the whole ten acres of woodland came the cry "water, water!" Their night's work was to get water and give it to these men. The commission had the sanction and support of the Government and of the Generals. The railroads passed their delegates free. At Cincinnati the Burnet House was free to them. Their expenses were scarce anything. All the telegraph wires in the United States were free to them, a large item, as they had sent over $150 of telegrams from the Central Office in one day. They had received from the American Bible Society over 400,000 copies of the Scriptures, for which they had not paid a single cent. God bless the American Bible Society for its noble generosity. He once met a rebel chaplain—he had found that next to these Southern ladies the chaplains and surgeons were the rankest rebels. He asked this rebel who told him that he was the chaplain of the Louisiana Tigers, and that he gloried in it, whether they had any Sanitary or Christian Commission in the South. The answer was, "No, they had no means." What, he asked, had they done then with the $600,000,000 which they had stolen from the North. The Christian Commission had raised for Gettysburgh, in cash and stores over $100,000. They had over 300 delegates there. The Sabbath after the 4th of July was the first Sabbath he had worked. He pressed his friends into the service, and they bought right and left, packed, and got off all they could. The churches gave up their services. One little Baptist Church made up 100 boxes. They had several large depots in various cities, but paid very little for rent. Indeed, more than 96 per cent. of their money went to the soldiers. Mr. STUART gave an intensely interesting account of interviews with the wounded, both our own and those of the enemy. In a church in Gettysburgh, where a wounded man lay on every other pew, he held services; while he was doing it a woman, New-York born, twenty-five years before, breathed his last. A Rhode Island Lieutenant told him that, wounded on the field, he suffered intensely for water, but he thought of Jesus, who had only gall and vinegar to drink. Another, who had six little children depending upon him for support, was told by his wife that she could spare him to his country, but could not spare his soul. And just before the regiment started, she took him into the parlor with the children and prayed with him, and insisted that he should pray, too. He, himself, had ministered to this man, and told him the way to Jesus. This was the work of the Christian Commission. They wanted a large amount of money to send supplies, to send reading matter to these million men. These men called upon the Church to teach them the way of salvation, and to give them the bread of life. What should be the responsibility of the Church if they were not fully supplied? Mr. STUART related an instance of an Irish washerwoman who gave $30 to the Commission, and of a poor girl who gave her only ring, precious to her far beyond its worth, and all whose brothers had gone to the war. He closed by reading the following letter dictated by a little girl only seven years old, and put in a "housewife," and directed to "Some Sick Soldier."

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1863.

MY DEAR SOLDIER: I send you a little Testament. I am a little girl, seven yearsold. I want to do something for the soldiers who do so much for us; so I have saved my pocket money to send you this. Although I have never seen you, I intend to begin to pray that God will make and keep you good. Oh, how sorry I am that you have to leave your dear mother. Did she cry when you bade her good-by? Don't you think of her at night, when you are going to bed? Do you kneel down and say your prayers? If I were you, I would not care if the other soldiers did laugh; God will smile upon you. I am sorry, very sorry that you are sick. I wish that I could go to nurse you. I would bathe your head, and read to you. Do you know the hymn,

"There is a happy land!"

I hope you will go to that land when you die. But remember, I will pray that you may get well again.

When you are able to sit up, I wish you to write to me, and tell me all your troubles.

Inclosed you will find a postage stamp. I live at No.— North Ninth-street.

Good-by. Your friend, LIZZIE S——.

This was given to a soldier in Nashville by a delegate of the Christian Commission, and there was evidence that it had been the means of his conversion. The Commission, he said, had over 1,000 delegates, had received and distributed over $200,000 in cash, $200,000 in stores, $100,000 in salaries, railroad fares and telegrams donated, 3,000 boxes of clothing, 400,000 copies of the Scriptures, 500,000 hymn books, 1,000,000 soldiers' books, 1,000,000 religious papers, and 18,000,000 pages of tracts.

The meeting concluded by a song and the benediction by President HOPKINS.

Collections were taken up to the amount of $600, which, with the $8,000 raised at the hotels for use within twenty-four hours, makes up a contribution from the pleasure-seekers at Saratoga, of which the country may well be proud. The 100 is already on its way from Boston to the wounded heroes of the assault on Fort Wagner.

The Case of Capt. H. W. Sawyer.

From the Cape May Ocean Wave, Aug. 3.

The following letter from Capt. SAWYER to Mr. James S. Long has been furnished for publication:

LIBBY PRISON, RICHMOND, VA., July 30, 1863.

MY DEAR FRIEND: You must have heard of my solemn condition before this time, but, notwithstanding, I will give you the particulars. I was severely wounded and taken prisoner on the 5th of June, near Brandy Station, Virginia, and arrived in Richmond on the 12th of June.

The Confederate Government claims that Burnside has executed two of their officers for recruiting in Kentucky, of which I know nothing, nor of the circumstances attending them.

On the 6th of July, all the Federal Captains now prisoners draw lots for two to be executed in retaliation, and it fell upon me for one. This is my present situation, and you can imagine my feelings upon so serious a matter.

As I have been upon many hard-fought fields of battle, where death seemed to stare me in the face, but, Sir, all that is nothing to compare with what I experience every hour. It is a great inconvenience to which prisoners of war are in all cases subjected, to have their letters inspected; but this is the rule in all countries. A third person, cold-blooded at best, if not what is worse, with no inclination to hold up to ridicule the expression of grief or affection, is permitted to have the review of a man's heart toward a beloved wife and children, a dear old mother or friend. The correspondence loses its value, and forces me to keep within bounds of clearest caution.

I cannot in justice complain of those who have me in their charge. Gen. WINDER, Military Commander at Richmond, has treated me with great consideration. Capt. TURNER, commanding the prison, has treated me with courtesy and feeling, also the rest of the officers with whom I have come in contact, have all treated me with uniform kindness. And let me here say, that should the fortunes of war settle upon me in this my severest hour of trial, and compromise this matter between the two Governments, (for I have nothing whatever to do with it,) should I ever be in a position to return this act of kindness toward me, I should feel myself under obligations to do it.

I have strong hopes, and shall hope to the last, although it may be vain; but I cannot think it just that I should suffer for the offences committed in a different department than in the one in which I served, nor is there the least similarity between these two cases.

I received a letter from my dear wife. Truly it is enough to kill her and my two children, who are both old enough to realize my situation, and all the rest of our family. It is hard thus to part with all of them.

I have only the consolation that it is not through anything I have done, or anything that I could evade doing, to bring this severe affliction upon my family. Again, I say, I have strong hopes yet that the latter drop may be free from me; but it will always be a lesson in life should I get out of it. But you must not understand me that I am broken-hearted with my trial. Nay, I am resigned to anything that God in His mercy may put upon me. I feel that I have done nothing wrong, nothing more than my duty towards my country, my God and friends, in the hour of my country's trial. I have stood by her to preserve her noble rank among nations, and to perpetuate her noble institutions to the inheritance of my children.

My dear friend, should I suffer death, look to my children. By law my family will be entitled to one-half of my actual pay, which will be thirty-six dollars per month. See to them, and let friend MASONAGRA know all about me, and the rest of my friends.

Will you send this letter or its copy to JOHN T. NIXON and JOHN F. STARR, to enlist them in my case to procure for my wife and children their just due.

Hoping you are all well, I remain yours truly,

HENRY W. SAWYER,
Captain First New-Jersey Cavalry.

Markets.

ALBANY, Saturday, Aug. 15.

The market for BEEVES was moderately active, at a decline of 15c.@25c. ℔ 100 lbs.—the average quality low; Ordinary to Extra, 4c.@5¼c. ℔ ℔. Receipts, 4,200 head. SHEEP lower; demand light; prices, 4½c.@4¾c. for Fair to Extra. Receipts, 3,400. HOGS dull, at 4½c.@4¾c. for Light to Heavy corn-fed. Receipts, 9,500.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Aug. 15.

FLOUR very dull. WHEAT steady, at 90c.@91c. CORN quiet and ¼c. to ½c. declined, at 48c.@48½c. OATS dull at 85½c.@87c. Receipts—4,100 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 102,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments*—7,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 62,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Aug. 15.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales 3,500 bush. Chicago Spring at 87½c.; 7,000 bush. Winter Red Illinois at $1 11. CORN and other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS 40c. on Flour, 10c. on Wheat; 8½c. on Corn to New-York. *Imports*—1,176 bbls. Flour; 22,000 bush. Wheat. *Exports*—2,400 bbls. Flour; 14,000 bush Wheat; 7,000 bush Corn.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Aug. 15.

FLOUR dull but steady. WHEAT dull; prices irregular. WHISKY steady, at 45c. PROVISIONS—Demand light.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLINT'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook, 9 29; Gov. Island, 10 12; Hell Gate, 11 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 16.

Arrived.

Steamship McClennan, ——, from a cruise in the Long Island Sound.

Schr. Brenaq, French, Bangor 6 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Ligure, Robbins, Calais 12 ds., with lumber to J. C. Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Olive Hayward, Barber, Portland 6 ds., with lumber to J. C. Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Harriet Baker, Webber, Portland 5 ds., with lumber to J. C. Boynton's Sons.

Schr. Triumph, (Br.) Burton, Windsor, N. S., 13 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolfe.

Schr. Granite State, Hallett, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Connexion, Whitmore, Ellsworth 12 ds., with lumber.

Schr. Harmony, Steele, Calais 12 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clason.

Schr. Floron, Hale, Ellsworth 6 ds., with laths to T. M. Mayhew.

Schr. American Eagle, Wilder, Calais 12 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye.

Schr. Halitis, Barbers, St. Johns 13 ds., with lumber to F. I. Nevins & Son.

Schr. Emma, (Br.) Maguire, St. Stevens, N. B., 14 ds., with laths to G. Scardman.

Schr. Armadillo, Chase, New-Bedford, with oil to Peterson & Wood.

Schr. Belle, Scardan, Ellsworth 6 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Coral, Kent, Bangor 4 ds., with lumber to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Celestia, Rankin, Portland, Conn., for Elizabethport.

Schr. John R. McFee, Johnson, Huntington, for Albany.

Schr. L. A. Bayles, Bayles, Providence for Port Ewen.

Schr. Chief, Rest, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. P. Cushing, Crosby, Boston, in ballast.

Schr. Caroline, Orswell, Bridgeport, in ballast.

Schr. S. W. Foster, Smith, Taunton, in ballast.

Schr. Market, Parlow, Boston 3 ds., in ballast.

Schr. J. R. Watson, Lane, New-Haven, for Port Ewen.

Schr. Miranda, Jones, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Matanzas, Wait, Bridgeport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. W. T. Camp, Clark, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. Eunice, Kenney, Fall River, for Port Ewen.

WIND—Sunset, S. S. E., with rain.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—Arr. ship Albatross, from Trapani May 2. July 13, lat. 41 36, lon. 42, spoke yacht Gipsy, from New-York for Queenstown; wished to be reported. Also arr. Br. brig Bloomer, Lamb, Port Gilbert, N. S.; brig Hydra, (of Searsport.) Hardiman, Grace Bay, C. B., with coal.

Spoken, &c.

Martha—brig, of and for Boston, Aug. 13, 36 miles E. S. E. from the Woodlands. Same day, schr. Ocean, of and from Nassau, N. P., for New-York.

Foreign Ports.

(PER SHERIDAN.)

Arrived from New-York—July 1, Kate, at Flushing; 24, Howard and Lenoni, at Newry; 22, Oliver, Palate, at Deal; 4th, Laura, Francis Hallicoke, Shannopass, Maxwell, Ryeng and Victoria, as do.; Emerald Isle, "Lizzonia," Howard, Rosalate, D. S. Kimball, Queen and Philadelphia, at Liverpool; Clutha Bell, at Greenock; Vision, Lady Head, Hamburden and "Erain," at Queenstown.

Sailed for New-York—8th, D. C. Wallace, from Deal; City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool.

RUBIA MILLS,

Nos. 203 AND 205 WASHINGTON-ST.,

(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.)

TABER & PLACE,

DEALERS IN

GO